XIIIB

REPORT

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ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

IN THE

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES

DURING THE YEAR

1890.

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Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in the Home (Judicial) Department.
No. 764, dated 1st August 1891.

READ—

The Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice in the Punjab during the year 1890.

REMARKS.—The Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice for 1889 showed a considerable decrease in crime as compared with the preceding year, and the Lieutenant-Governor observes with satisfaction that during the year 1890 there has been a further marked diminution in the number of offences reported. Thus, while in 1888 the total number of offences under the Indian Penal Code and Local and Special Laws was 164,459, in the next year it stood at 157,979; while in that under review it sunk to 152,349. The decrease in both the past years was entirely in offences under the Penal Code, amounting within this period to more than 13,000 cases. In offences under Local and Special Laws there was an increase of 631 cases; in fact the number of this class of offence has been steadily increasing since 1886. The number of offences under the Penal Code admitted to have occurred was 76,424 or 3,607 less than in 1889, and considerably more than 5,000 less than the average for the previous five years. The decrease was fairly divided over most ordinary types of crime, except as regards offences affecting human life, which show an increase of 9 per cent.: thefts diminished by 4 per cent. on the figures of the preceding year, robberies and dacoities by 17, and receiving stolen property by 9 per cent. Hurt, criminal force and assault, mischief and criminal trespass account for 62 per cent. of the total number of admitted offences falling under the Indian Penal Code. There were 37,883 offences against property as against 39,575 in 1889, or more than 1,000 less than the average of the past five years. On the whole then the statistics for the Province show that the amount of crime has been reduced to normal proportions.

2. The diminution in the number of offences reported under the Indian Penal Code was spread over more than two-thirds of the districts of the Province, being most marked in Gujrát, where more than 1,100 fewer cases were reported. In Delhi, Umballa and Ráwalpindi also the decrease was considerable. On the other hand, in the districts of Ludhiána, Jullundur, Simla, Ferozepore, Dera Ismail Khan and Dera Gházi Khan there was an increase in the number of such offences. With regard to the large decrease in Gujrát, it is suggested in paragraph 7 of the Judge's Report that the autumnal fever which prostrated a very large proportion of the population for several months may to some extent account for decreased activity among the criminal classes. It is possible also that the widespread sickness rendered the people too apathetic to report crime, especially petty crime, and this apparently is the view taken by the District Magistrate. In Delhi the decrease in reported crime was 15 per cent., or 916 cases, but the decrease in cognizable cases, as shown in the Police Report, was 84 cases only. It is, however, a matter for congratulation that the number of petty and false cases has so largely decreased in this district. In Umballa the decrease in reported crime amounts to 16 per cent. Here too, however, the decrease occurs in petty cases. In the number of serious crimes, burglaries, theft and receiving stolen property, serious mischief and grievous hurt there is a not inconsiderable increase. It is in the districts of the Ráwalpindi Division that reported crime shows the most marked diminution. In the Reviews of the Criminal Administration Reports of the years 1887 and 1888 the Lieutenant-Governor had occasion to refer to the circumstances of some of the districts of that Division, notably Jhelum, Ráwalpindi and Shahpur, where a spirit of lawlessness had made itself apparent. It is, therefore, satisfactory to record that in the districts mentioned the number of reported offences under the Penal Code has fallen off by nearly 25 per cent. in 1890 as compared with the average of the preceding three years. The figures in the Police Report which relate to the cases dealt with by that Department and which therefore represent more nearly the amount of *serious* crime are even more satisfactory, the falling off in crime in the year under report in the three districts of Ráwalpindi, Jhelum

and Shahpur, as compared with the average of the preceding two years, amounting to 36 per cent. Better harvests and better criminal administration no doubt account for these results. The increase of crime in the southern districts of the Jullundur Division, Ludhiána, Jullundur and Ferozepore, is far from satisfactory and cannot in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion be wholly explained by the character of the harvests. In all three districts, especially in Ferozepore, there is an increase in the number of offences against property. No explanation has been given for the increase of crime in the Dera Ismail Khan and Dera Gházi Khan Districts.

3. The instructions which have been issued by the Chief Court with a view to secure more accurate returns of the number of *false* cases, *i.e.* of the number of reported offences which on investigation are proved not to have occurred, will no doubt considerably affect the returns of the current year. Hitherto all cases which have gone to trial have been included in the number of cases "admitted to have occurred," although in many such cases the evidence at the trial may have shown either that no offence was in fact committed or that the alleged offence was purely a civil dispute. In future cases of the kind will be struck off the register of offences admitted to have occurred. During the past five years the percentage of cases summarily struck off to reported offences has ranged from 29 to 31, being 31 per cent. in 1890. The figures for 1891 will, it is expected, under the operation of the Chief Court's instructions, exhibit a large increase; for it is reasonable to suppose that, inasmuch as convictions are, to take the instance of cases under the Penal Code, obtained in only 36 per cent. of the cases brought to trial, the acquittals and discharges in a fair proportion of the remaining 64 per cent. of the cases tried are the result of failure to prove that any offence was committed. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Judges that the statistics of summary dismissal of complaints may be taken as fairly satisfactory for the Province as a whole. The varying proportions of such summary dismissals in particular districts and the extraordinary divergence which in some cases is noticeable in the figures of contiguous and similarly situated districts requires explanation. In such cases it may be found either that the practice of particular Magistrates is at fault or that the method of compiling the statistics is erroneous. In any case where figures show a large divergence from the Provincial average the causes of such divergence should be inquired into and ascertained.

4. The alteration in the law effected by Act IV of 1891, which empowers a Magistrate to grant compensation for frivolous or vexatious accusations in warrant cases as well as in summons cases, has no doubt been brought to the notice of Magistrates by the Chief Court. Owing to the limitations by which the procedure of Section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code has hitherto been restricted, the deterrent effects of that section in reducing the number of false charges were not widely operative. During the year under report only 907 cases of frivolous or vexatious charges were dealt with under Section 250. The returns of the current year should show an improvement in this respect.

5. Of the number of true offences under the Penal Code 72 per cent. were brought to trial in both 1890 and 1889 as compared with 70 per cent. in 1888. This percentage may be taken in a general way as indicative of the detective efficiency of the Police,—but subject to limitations; for where, as in Ludhiána, as high a proportion as 88 per cent. of the true cases were brought to trial, and in only 25 per cent. of these convictions were obtained, it would seem that many cases were brought into Court in which evidence sufficient to justify a conviction had not been collected. In Montgomery the percentage of cases brought to trial is very low,—only 52 per cent., as compared with 79 per cent. in the neighbouring districts of Jhang and Mooltan. This low percentage of cases brought to trial in Montgomery has been an unsatisfactory feature in the criminal administration of the district for some years. The class of crime in which detection is least successful is burglary, only 2,882 cases of serious criminal trespass having been brought to trial out of 13,297 cases admitted to have occurred.

6. Of the accused persons brought before the Courts during the year 27 per cent. were discharged for want of prosecution, 30 per cent. were discharged

or acquitted on other grounds and 43 per cent. were convicted. These results were much the same as in the years immediately preceding The percentage of convictions is highest in those districts in which Special or Local Laws are largely enforced Considering offences under the Penal Code only, convictions were obtained in 36 per cent. of the cases brought to trial. The percentage of successful prosecutions is very low in all the districts of the Jullundur Division except Kángra. In Jullundur in only 1 out of every 9 cases admitted to have occurred was any one punished. The connection of this fact with the increase of crime in the district is not without significance, and the Lieutenant-Governor desires that the District Magistrate will exercise a due supervision over the Courts of the Subordinate Magistrates and satisfy himself that offenders are not discharged on insufficient grounds. The percentage of convictions under the Penal Code was highest in Jhang and in the districts of the Deraját Division. The recent appointment of Public Prosecutors in several of the Sessions Divisions to represent the Crown in criminal cases will, it is hoped, produce some effect in raising the percentage of convictions in the more important cases.

7. The number of cases of murder has increased from 397 in 1889 to 448 in 1890, but is less than in 1888, when the number was 490. There is an improvement, however, in the number of cases brought to trial and in the number of convictions obtained. One hundred and eighty-four cases of murder occurred in the trans-Indus districts, of which 54 occurred in Peshâwar. In this district prior to the introduction of the Frontier Crimes Regulation the average number of murders for some years was 78. Among the cis-Indus districts Ráwalpindi stands forth prominent for this class of crime, 45 murders having been committed during the year 1890 and 46 and 44 in 1889 and 1888 respectively In Lahore 22 murders were committed. In 8 of these cases the accused were convicted by the Sessions Court, but in only 1 was the conviction upheld by the Chief Court, a result which is peculiarly unfortunate.

8. The number of references to Councils of Elders under Section 13 of the Frontier Crimes Regulation has fallen from 1,112 in 1889 to 528 in the year under report, the decrease being mainly accounted for by the Kohát figures, in which district, as pointed out in His Honor's Review of the Criminal Administration Report for 1889, references to Councils of Elders had been made without due discrimination. The preventive sections of the Regulation which, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, are of by no means secondary importance, have been freely used in the districts of the Peshâwar Division, especially in Peshâwar, but very little in the Deraját. The Lieutenant-Governor has noticed the remarks of the Deputy Commissioner of Bannu and of the Sessions Judge of Derajat regarding the extension to the Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan and Dera Ghâzi Khan Districts of the provisions of Section 14 (2) of the Regulation. It was thought advisable to omit these provisions in extending the Regulation to the Deraját, and therefore at present no sentence other than fine can in these districts be passed upon the finding of a Council of Elders, and, in default of payment of a fine a sentence of imprisonment not exceeding in the maximum 2½ years may be imposed. This of course though better than no punishment is too inadequate to be properly deterrent. The Lieutenant-Governor accordingly is prepared to reconsider the point, and has requested the Commissioner of the Division to consider this question and report upon the recommendations of the Deputy Commissioner of Bannu and the Sessions Judge. But the remarks of the Deputy Commissioner of Hazára in regard to trial by Jirga of mischief cases indicate the difficulty. If it is decided not to extend Section 14 (2) to the Deraját Frontier Districts it will be necessary for Deputy Commissioners to exercise extreme caution in determining what cases to refer to Councils of Elders and to abstain except for very special reasons from referring serious murder cases in which *primâ facie* the evidence of the guilt of the accused is tolerably complete. His Honor very much doubts whether a due discretion in this matter has been exercised during the year under report by the Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ghâzi Khan, in which district it appears that all the 20 cases of murder reported during the year were referred to jirgas. The fact that in 17 of these cases conviction was secured justifies the belief that, in some of the cases at least, it would have been possible to secure a conviction and to inflict an adequate sentence in the ordinary tribunals. The

increase in the number of murders in the Dera Gházi Khan District from 10 in 1888 to 18 in 1889 and 20 in the year under report is a significant fact in connection with the question discussed above.

9. There has been a gradually progressive increase in the number of offences under Local and Special Laws as will appear from the following table :—

Year.	Offences reported.	Offences admitted to have occurred.
1886	27,647	28,674
1887	31,262	26,848
1888	32,936	28,475
1889	33,421	29,056
1890	34,052	29,115

As remarked by the Lieutenant-Governor in the Review of the Report for the year 1889, these results are not a matter for regret, for there is no evidence that they point to an increase of crime under these heads, but rather that they indicate a greater activity in detecting such offences. This is especially the case as regards offences under the Opium and Excise Acts and breaches of the sanitary provisions of the Municipal, Cantonments and Police Acts. The extension of canals has also caused an increase in the number of offences under Act VIII of 1873. There is nothing of special importance to record in connection with cases relating to security to keep the peace and security for good behaviour. It is worthy of note that the districts in which there has been a substantial increase in cases of the former class are among those in which the criminal administration during the year has given good results. The progressive increase* during the past four year in the number of cases in which sureties were confiscated is an indication that the preventive provisions of the Code are directed against the right classes of persons. It may here be remarked that the figures in paragraph 22 of the Report relating to the number of cases of security to keep the peace and security for good behaviour do not tally with those given in Statement No. 11 of the Report.

	Cases.
1887	261
1888	342
1889	364
1890	399

10 The reduction in the amount of business brought before the Courts during the year is chiefly noticeable in the statistics of cases decided by District Magistrates, Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners. Special and Honorary Magistrates did more work during the year. Among the latter Shahzáda Nádir, C.I.E., Ludhiána ; Rái Thandi Rám, Umballa ; Fakír Syad Jamál-ud-dín, Lahore ; and Khán Bahádur Syad Hádi Husain Khán, Delhi, showed most commendable diligence. The number of original cases disposed of by District Magistrates in the exercise of their ordinary and enhanced powers shows a distinct falling off, which, it is to be hoped, is to be accounted for by the decrease in the number of cases of serious crime. Appellate work in District Magistrates' Courts was slightly heavier than in 1889. The average number of appeals per district was 187. In Karnál there appears to be a curious disinclination to appeal which requires explanation, as only 43 appeals were disposed of by the District Magistrate in 1889, and in 1890 the number fell to 14. On the other hand in the Ludhiána District, which, as regards size and population, is smaller than Karnál, there were 462 appeals, or in other words an appeal was lodged in about two out of every three cases of conviction. The criminal work of both Sessions Courts and the Chief Court was on the whole slightly lighter than in the previous year, but in some of the Sessions Divisions, notably Mooltan, Deraját and Delhi, appellate work was exceedingly heavy. The realization of fines in all Courts continues to show a steady improvement, which is most noticeable in the case of fines imposed under the Frontier Regulations. Of the total fines imposed 78 per cent. were realized in 1890

as compared with 75, 73 and 72 per cent. in 1889, 1888 and 1887 respectively. On the whole the working of the Courts and the criminal administration generally during the year mark a decided step in the progress towards improvement which, as noticed in last year's Review, seemed to have set in with the year 1889. The insistence by Government in recent years of the primary importance of criminal work, and the less extent to which the time and attention of District Officers have been engrossed by revenue duties, which, during the period of the introduction of the new Land Revenue and Tenancy Acts and Rules assumed perhaps a disproportionate importance in the civil administration, contribute in some degree, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, to the results noted above. In the absence of any special causes or unusual calamities of season, such as frequently prove incentives to activity among the criminal classes, Sir James Lyall sees no reason to apprehend that the state of crime in the Province will again assume abnormal proportions.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of these Remarks, with a copy of the Report, be forwarded to the Government of India in the Home Department, for information, and to the Registrar of the Chief Court, Punjab, for the information of the Judges and for circulation with the Report; also that the Review be published in the *Punjab Government Gazette*.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

H. MAUDE,

Offg. Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore.—4-8-91—331.

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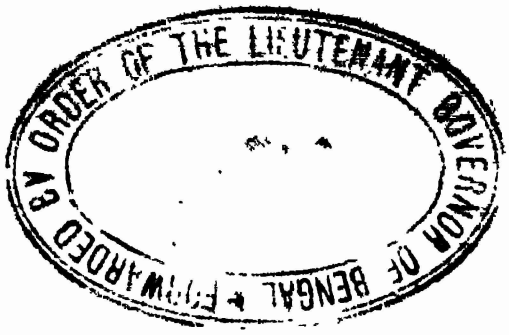

No. 1851G.

FROM

E. W. PARKER, ESQUIRE,
Registrar, Chief Court, Punjab,

To

H. C. FANSHAWE, ESQUIRE, C. S.,
Offg. Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Dated Lahore, the 10th April 1891.

SIR,

Annual report on criminal justice submitted

I AM directed by the Judges to submit the annual report on the administration of Criminal Justice in the Punjab, during the year 1890, together with the usual statements.

PART I.—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

A.—GENERAL REVIEW OF OFFENCES COMMITTED AND BROUGHT TO TRIAL.

Statement of offences reported, admitted to have occurred and brought to trial, respectively.

2. The following table gives the number of offences reported, the number which may be taken to have occurred, and the number of cases and persons brought to trial during each of the past five years :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Nature of offences.	Year.	Offences reported.	Complaints summarily dismissed.	Offences struck off the register on the application of the Police.	Offences admitted to have occurred.	Cases brought to trial.	Persons brought to trial.	Remarks.
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.	1886	120,350	39,129	1,523	79,698	56,412	124,826	In 1886 and 1887, cases and persons brought to trial for offences under the Indian Penal Code, after reference to Councils of Elders, were shown under "Local and Special Laws," but in 1888, 1889 and 1890, they have been shown under the Indian Penal Code. Columns 7 and 8
	1887	128,623	40,782	1,719	86,122	59,598	130,035	
	1888	131,523	41,976	1,946	87,601	60,476	131,262	
	1889	124,558	42,542	1,985	80,031	58,010	125,812	
	1890	118,297	40,160	1,713	76,424	55,531	121,307	
Offences under Local and Special Laws.	1886	27,647	3,929	52	23,674	23,222	52,349	
	1887	31,262	4,364	50	26,848	26,043	60,082	
	1888	32,936	4,371	90	28,475	25,969	56,331	
	1889	33,421	4,302	63	29,056	27,674	56,068	
	1890	34,052	4,875	62	29,115	28,205	57,508	
Total ...	1886	147,997	43,058	1,575	103,372	79,634	177,175	
	1887	159,885	45,146	1,769	112,970	85,641	190,117	
	1888	164,459	46,347	2,036	116,076	86,445	187,593	
	1889	157,979	46,844	2,048	109,087	85,684	181,880	
	1890	152,349	45,035	1,775	105,539	83,736	178,815	

NOTE.—The above statement does not include the work of the Honorary Magistrate of Lahoul Spiti as the returns of his court have not yet been received.

3. There has again been a decrease of reported crime, the number of cases being below that for each of the three preceding years. The decrease has been in offences falling under the Indian Penal Code, which are fewer than in any of the years shown in the statement. Offences falling under Local and Special Laws are somewhat in excess of previous years. The proportion of complaints summarily thrown out to offences reported is much the same as in the year 1889; and the number of offences which may be taken to have occurred shows a marked diminution as compared with each year subsequent to the year 1886. The number of cases and of persons brought to trial respectively, bear nearly the same relation to reported and admitted crime as in the year 1889. The total figures for the year 1890 are only slightly above those for the year 1886 under each of the heads noticed. The year 1890 was therefore a normal one as regards the quantity of crime.

Remarks on the decrease of reported crime

4. The percentage of cases summarily dismissed and struck off to reported offences was 31, being the same as in the year 1889, and 2 per cent more than in 1888. The percentage has ranged between 29 and 31 during each of the past five years. Recent orders will enable the Police department to have false charges more effectually eliminated in future; and the number of cases struck off on the motion of the Police during the current year will no doubt be much in excess of the figures in past years. The change was alluded to in paragraph 4 of the report for last year, but did not take effect in time to operate during the year 1890. The number of cases summarily dismissed after reference to the Police was 10,450, against 10,652 in 1889. The proportion was not excessive, being 23 per cent on the number summarily dismissed.

Complaints summarily dismissed and offences struck off at the request of the Police.

5. An examination of the detailed working in districts regarding the summary dismissal of complaints, shows that the warning conveyed in paragraph 8 of the report for the year 1889, had a good effect in most districts, and the results may be taken as fairly satisfactory. The proportion of summary dismissals is, however, still extraordinarily high in the Amritsar, Gurdaspur and Sialkot districts, and low in the Kohat, Bannu, Dera Ghazi Khan and Simla districts.

District figures regarding summary dismissals.

6. The number of offences returned as true is 3,000 below the average of the five preceding years. The number of persons brought to trial shows a proportionate decrease.

Decrease in the number of cases returned as true, and persons brought to trial.

7. The decrease in the number of reported cases has been very general. It was most marked in the following districts, namely:—

Variations in reported crime

		Per cent.
Gujrat ..	...	19
Amballa	...	16
Shahpur	...	16
Delhi ...	...	15
Jhang ...	...	11
Hazara	...	11
Peshawar Amritsar Rawalpindi Jhelum Karnal	about ...	9

Reported crime sensibly increased in the following districts, namely:—

		Per cent.
Simla ...	...	+ 42
Dera Ismail Khan...	...	+ 16
Dera Ghazi Khan ...	...	+ 13
Gurgaon	...	+ 10
Ludhiana	...	+ 10
Jullundur	...	+ 8
Kohat ...	...	+ 7

In the remaining districts the variations were nominal. In the Gujrat and some other districts autumnal fever prostrated a very large proportion of the population for several months, and this may, to some extent, account for decreased activity amongst the criminal classes. No other special reasons have been assigned for the variations in crime, nor is it necessary to seek for any in regard to the generality of districts, as the differences have not been great. The criminal administration appears to have been efficiently controlled in the districts in which the decrease is chiefly noticeable. In the Delhi and Shahpur districts particularly, the Judges have reason to believe that district officers have worked exceedingly well. The increase in the Simla district is chiefly due to prosecutions under the Municipal, Police and Cantonments Acts. The increase in the Dera Ismail Khan district has not been accounted for on special grounds.

B.—OFFENCES CLASSIFIED.

Increase or decrease of crime under the main heads of the Indian Penal Code.

8. The main division of offences is into offences falling under the Indian Penal Code and offences falling under various Local and Special Laws. Of the total number of reported offences 78 per cent fall under the former, and 22 per cent under the latter head; the proportion being much the same as in former years. While of offences under the Indian Penal Code, 34 per cent were thrown out without enquiry, less than 15 per cent of those falling under Local and Special Laws were so dealt with. As offences of the latter kind very largely consist of breaches of Municipal and Cantonment rules instituted by officials, the proportion of summary dismissals may be expected to be low. Under the Indian Penal Code are included the heads under which most false cases are brought, namely, criminal force and assault, mischief, criminal trespass, and similar offences, and the proportion of cases eliminated is therefore large; it is, however, the same as in the preceding year.

Offences classified.

9. In the following table offences falling under the Indian Penal Code are shown classified under the main heads of crime. The number of offences admitted to have occurred in each of the past five years is given, and also the number of cases brought to trial, the number of persons disposed of, the number of persons convicted, and the proportion of persons convicted to persons tried in regard to each of the past two years :—

1	2					3	4		5		6		7	
Description of Offence.	Number of offences admitted to have occurred during the year.					Percentage of increase or decrease on 1889.	Number of cases brought to trial.		Persons disposed of during the year.		Persons convicted.		Percentage of persons convicted to those tried.	
	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889	1890.		1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889	1890.	1889.	1890.
Chapter VI —Offences against the State	1	1	1	3	1	−66	4	2	11	3	4	...	36	...
,, VII —Offences relating to the Army and Navy	1	2	2	3	1	−66	3	1	3	1	1	1	33	100
,, VIII.—Offences against the public tranquility	945	891	922	743	835	+12	720	774	5,594	5,924	3,476	3,829	62	66
,, IX.—Offences by or relating to public servants	143	135	150	218	202	−7	195	195	272	180	79	59	29	33
,, X.—Contempt of the lawful authority of public servants	958	1,157	1,280	1,154	1,018	−11	1,106	1,012	2,001	1,988	1,124	1,134	56	57
,, XI —False evidence and offences against public justice	1,013	1,288	1,239	1,164	1,263	+9	1,129	1,258	1,720	1,870	897	948	51	51
,, XII.—Offences relating to coin and Government stamps	149	167	157	145	145	...	135	131	167	153	79	98	47	63
,, XIII.—Offences relating to weights and measures	70	65	103	76	67	−12	73	64	90	80	50	62	65	72
,, XIV.—Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals	500	646	685	621	570	−8	572	519	1,619	1,567	1,014	1,004	63	64
,, XV.—Offences relating to religion	153	144	145	158	117	−26	157	115	441	259	64	41	15	16
,, XVI.—Offences affecting the human body—														
1.—Offences affecting life	947	1,026	957	850	926	+9	853	889	1,406	1,474	693	763	49	52
2 —Causing miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants, and the concealment of births	93	97	50	60	74	+23	46	54	88	81	40	32	45	40
3.—Hurt	8,702	10,233	11,452	11,188	10,773	−3	10,101	9,729	24,838	24,378	4,720	4,525	19	18
4.—Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	739	864	783	714	585	−18	630	537	1,590	1,409	245	252	15	18
5.—Criminal force and assault	19,795	18,161	18,192	17,526	16,373	−7	15,721	14,630	36,802	35,131	5,248	4,335	14	12
6 —Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labour ...	288	363	277	261	215	−17	197	185	436	393	142	151	32	38
7.—Rape	109	113	132	104	89	−14	92	64	118	74	41	25	34	34
8 —Unnatural offence ... ... ●	108	116	109	88	86	−2	80	76	92	92	45	46	50	50
Chapter XVII.—Offences against property—														
1.—Theft	14,100	16,067	15,789	13,180	12,624	−4	7,164	7,284	10,781	10,526	6,638	6,715	61	63
2 —Extortion	222	219	201	247	187	−24	229	168	432	472	66	50	15	10
3.—Robbery and dacoity	365	546	589	475	392	−17	305	241	697	551	242	246	35	44
4.—Criminal misappropriation of property	414	454	455	501	465	−7	429	447	829	720	380	324	46	45
5.—Criminal breach of trust	701	788	834	693	716	+3	606	636	744	774	288	255	38	33
6 —Receiving of stolen property	2,969	3,370	3,174	2,724	2,455	−9	2,116	1,894	3,335	2,973	2,031	1,846	61	62
7.—Cheating	624	832	746	850	767	−9	809	720	1,252	1,075	208	225	21	21
8.—Fraudulent deeds	8	16	16	21	12	−43	19	11	31	32	7	10	22	31
9.—Mischief	3,403	3,922	3,926	3,739	3,672	−2	3,407	3,114	8,436	7,643	2,595	2,299	31	30
10.—Criminal trespass	16,516	19,048	19,720	17,145	16,543	−3	5,982	5,771	11,505	11,374	4,195	3,980	37	35
Chapter XVIII.—Offences relating to documents, or trade, or property marks	124	129	156	169	143	−16	159	141	316	217	69	51	22	23
,, XIX.—Criminal breach of contracts of service	21	15	20	23	25	+9	19	28	39	106	16	19	41	18
,, XX.—Offences relating to marriage	3,958	3,768	4,052	3,916	3,841	−2	3,677	3,636	5,673	5,773	680	709	12	12
,, XXI.—Defamation ... .. ●	274	289	227	251	278	+10	242	200	443	517	48	58	11	11
,, XXII.—Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance	1,279	1,188	1,110	1,031	958	−6	965	950	1,735	1,679	251	226	14	13
Total	79,698	86,122	87,601	80,031	76,424	−4	58,010	55,531	123,534	119,398	35,735	34,518	29	29
Local and Special Laws	23,674	26,848	28,475	29,056	29,115	+0 2	27,674	28,205	55,522	57,138	38,663	40,047	69	70
Grand total	103,372	112,970	116,076	109,087	105,539	−3	85,684	83,736	179,056	176,536	74,398	74,565	41	42

Note.—The figures for offences under the Indian Penal Code against 1888, 1889 and 1890 include, and against 1886 and 1887 do not include, references to Councils of Elders.

Remarks on the above statement.

10. It will be observed that the following heads account for 62 per cent of the admitted crime of the province, and it is under these heads that false cases are also most numerous:—

	Number in 1890	*Increase or decrease on* 1889.
Hurt	... 10,773	Decrease of 3 per cent.
Criminal force and assault...	... 16,373	„ 7 „
Mischief	... 3,672	„ 2 „
Criminal trespass	... 16,543	„ 3 „
Total	... 47,361 = 62 per cent.	
All other offences under the Indian Penal Code	... 29,063 = 38 „	
	76,424	

The number of prosecutions for offences against public justice (false evidence, &c.) has increased from 1,164 in 1889 to 1,269 in 1890. This is not an unsatisfactory feature, as the giving of false evidence is a very common offence and requires repression. Offences against the public tranquility show an increase of 92 cases, or 12 per cent, the figures being 743 in 1889 and 835 in 1890. Offences affecting life stand at 926 against 850 in the previous year and 957 in the year 1888, so that the increase of 9 per cent over 1889 is not important. Thefts and robberies have decreased by 4 and 17 per cent. respectively, the figures being—

	1889.	1890.
Thefts	13,180	12,624
Robberies and dacoities	475	392

The offence of receiving stolen property shows a decrease of 9 per cent, the figures being 2,724 in 1889 and 2,455 in 1890 An increase under this head, if accompanied by an increase in the number of cases brought to justice, could not be regarded as unsatisfactory, as if the crime of receiving stolen property is efficiently dealt with, thefts would be likely to decrease; but very little reliance can be placed on the figures as truly disclosing offences under section 411 of the Indian Penal Code. Subordinate Magistrates have an incurable habit of charging persons with being in possession of stolen property and of convicting under section 411 without determining whether the accused stole the property or received it. On the whole the results are favourable as compared with the three preceding years, and approximate very closely to the statistics for the year 1886. Convictions stand very much as they did in the preceding year; it cannot be denied, however, that the proportion of persons convicted (29 per cent) to those tried is deplorably low in cases falling under the Indian Penal Code. In offences falling under Local and Special Laws it is naturally very high (70 per cent), as the cases are petty and are only prosecuted on the clearest evidence, but in offences under the Indian Penal Code 35 or 40 would not be too high a percentage to expect.

Detailed comparison of districts.

11. In order to show the working in each district more clearly, and to enable district officers to compare the results in their districts with those of other districts, a statement and note commenting on the figures of each district have been added as Appendix A of this report. The following information, in regard to offences falling under the Indian Penal Code, will be found in it:—

the number of offences reported;
the number of cases admitted to have occurred;
the number of cases brought to trial;
the number of cases in which a conviction was obtained;
the number of persons tried;
the number of persons convicted;
the proportion of true to reported cases;
the proportion of cases tried to true cases;
the proportion of cases in which a conviction was obtained to cases tried; and
the number of persons convicted to persons tried.

The figures are in each case compared with the provincial averages, and have, as far as possible, been given for the year 1889 as well as the year 1890.

A reference to Appendix A will show that, taking into consideration the several features brought out, the criminal administration is, in regard to the matters above specified, most satisfactory in the following districts, namely:—

Kángra,	Delhi,	Jhelum,
Rohtak,	Pesháwar,	Shahpur,
Gujránwála,	Jhang,	Dera Gházi Khan,

and least so in the following districts:—

Ludhiána,	Gurdáspur,
Hoshiárpur,	Dera Ismail Khan.

Cases of hurt, criminal force and assault, mischief and criminal trespass, compared with other cases under the Indian Penal Code.

12. As has been shown, a very large proportion of the petty crime of the province consists of charges of hurt, criminal force and assault, mischief and criminal trespass; some of the charges brought under these heads are no doubt of a serious character, but an exceedingly large proportion of them consists of extremely petty cases; false and groundless complaints are also most numerous under these heads. It will, therefore, be convenient to show the figures in each district under these heads taken together, contrasted with those for all other offences under the Indian Penal Code taken together. The districts in which cases of the four kinds mentioned bear the smallest proportion to cases falling under other heads may be taken to be those in which serious crime is greatest, and *vice versâ*. The following table gives the statistics so arranged:—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
District.	Number of cases of hurt, criminal force and assault, mischief and criminal trespass.			All other cases under the Indian Penal Code.			Percentage of cases under the second column to cases under the fifth column (true cases only).	Total number of cases summarily dismissed and struck off on Police application.
	Reported.	True.	Percentage of true to reported.	Reported.	True.	Percentage of true to reported.		
Delhi	1,999	1,324	66	1,162	769	66	172	1,068
Gurgáon	1,595	780	48	693	495	71	157	1,013
Rohtak	1,151	827	71	497	411	83	201	410
Karnál	1,268	843	66	880	608	69	138	697
Amballa	3,270	1,975	60	1,831	1,199	65	164	1,927
Ludhiána	3,742	2,165	57	1,774	833	47	260	2,518
Simla	279	249	89	380	377	99	66	33
Jullundur	3,744	3,166	84	1,203	816	67	388	965
Hoshiárpur	3,396	2,048	60	1,243	605	48	338	1,986
Káugra	2,559	1,602	62	1,210	718	59	223	1,449
Amritsar	4,240	2,118	49	1,889	880	46	240	3,131
Gurdáspur	4,200	2,245	53	1,670	739	44	303	2,886
Siálkot	5,749	3,298	57	2,000	1,416	40	232	3,035
Gujránwála	2,075	1,627	78	1,695	984	58	165	1,159
Lahore	3,823	3,066	80	3,351	2,161	64	141	1,947
Ferozepore	3,904	2,878	73	2,629	1,749	66	164	1,906
Hissár	1,700	863	50	1,447	879	60	98	1,405
Mooltan	2,183	1,380	63	2,279	1,181	51	118	1,892
Jhang	688	421	61	1,134	634	56	66	767
Montgomery	1,363	973	71	2,125	1,316	62	74	1,199
Muzaffargarh	1,441	910	63	1,277	854	67	106	954
Jhelum	2,054	1,611	78	1,361	991	72	162	813
Gujrát	1,745	1,235	70	1,636	764	46	161	1,382
Ráwalpindi	4,596	3,189	69	3,127	2,014	64	158	2,520
Shahpur	1,247	797	63	1,143	657	57	121	936
Dera Ismail Khan	1,122	556	49	1,190	691	58	80	1,065
Dera Gházi Khan	981	880	89	1,174	942	80	93	333
Bannu	1,447	1,335	92	1,020	925	90	144	207
Pesháwar	1,735	1365	78	1,440	1,032	71	132	778
Hazára	1,383	1,088	78	596	436	73	250	455
Kohát	597	538	90	1,065	987	92	54	137
Total ...	71,276	47,361	66	47,021	29,063	61	163	41,873

Proportion of charges of hurt, criminal force and assault, mischief and criminal trespass, to other offences.

13. In the following districts charges of hurt, criminal force and assault, mischief and criminal trespass, taken together, account for two-thirds or more of the total crime of the district falling under the Indian Penal Code:—

Rohtak,	Hoshiárpur,	Gurdáspur,
Ludhiána,	Káugra,	Siálkot,
Jullundur,	Amritsar,	Hazára.

In the following districts the proportion of such cases is less than 100 per cent:—

Kohát,	Jhang,
Dera Gházi Khan,	Hissár,
Dera Ismail Khan,	Simla.
Montgomery,	

In all other districts offences falling under these four classes exceed those under all other heads.

It might have been expected that the proportion of cases returned as true to cases reported would have been highest in the case of offences of a more serious nature and lowest in that of minor offences. It cannot be denied that a large percentage of the cases brought under the four heads of crime, which are here shown separately, are of a petty description, yet it will be found that in most districts the proportion of true to reported offences is larger under these four heads than under all other heads. As extreme examples the following may be mentioned:—

District.	Percentage of true to reported offences under hurt, criminal force, &c	Percentage of true to reported offences under all other heads.
Ludhiána	57	47
Gurdáspur	53	44
Siálkot	57	49
Gujrát	70	46

The results shown in the statement given in the preceding paragraph are very remarkable and cannot be regarded as satisfactory in the case of several districts.

Offences against the human body.

14. Offences against the human body (Chapter XVI) have fallen from 30,791, involving 65,372 persons, in 1889, to 29,121, involving 63,032 persons, in the year 1890. The average for the five years 1885—89 being 31,223 cases and 67,494 persons, there has thus been a substantial decrease under this head. More than half the offences shown under this chapter consist of cases of criminal force and assault.

The number of cases brought to trial under Chapter XVI in the year under report was 26,164 against 27,720 in the year 1889 and an average for five years of 27,794. The percentage of cases brought to trial to cases admitted to have occurred was 89 in 1890 and 90 in 1889.

Murders

15. The following table gives the usual detailed information as to murders. The figures are for three years:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Cases			Persons disposed of.						
Year	Reported	Returned as true	Brought to trial.	Brought to trial.	Convicted	Acquitted, discharged, died, &c.	Total disposed of	Remaining under trial	Proportion of convictions to total number disposed of	Remarks.
1888	575	490	377	773	255	369	624	149	40	
1889	479	397	300	594	194	276	470	124	41	Including cases tried by Councils of Elders.
1890	510	448	449	964	349	460	809	155	43	

16. It is satisfactory to observe that although the number of cases has increased, the proportion brought to trial and convicted, respectively, is greater. The number of murders admitted to have occurred in each district of the province, for each of the past three years, was as follows:—

Remark on the above statement. Details for districts.

District.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Peshâwar	79	43	54
Râwalpindi	44	46	45
Kohât	36	32	43
Bannu	24	22	27
Hazâra	28	19	24
Lahore	19	13	22
Dera Ghâzi Khan	10	18	20
Ferozepore	17	23	19
Jhelum	38	22	16
Dera Ismail Khan	17	11	16
Amritsar	15	14	14
Ludhiâna	6	5	14
Amballa	14	13	13
Gurdâspur	11	8	13
Delhi	9	6	11
Mooltan	11	12	11
Gujrânwâla	6	7	10
Montgomery	10	5	9
Gurgâon	12	10	9
Shahpur	12	2	9
Rohtak	7	8	8
Jullundur	12	7	6
Siâlkot	6	6	6
Hissâr	7	7	6
Hoshiârpur	7	16	5
Muzaffargarh	10	6	5
Gujrât	7	4	5
Kângra	8	4	3
Jhang	4	3	3
Karnâl	3	5	2
Simla	1	0	0
Total ...	490	397	448

17. The following statement shows the results of trials of murder cases in each Sessions Division for the past two years:—

Results of trials for murder in Sessions Courts.

Division	*Persons disposed of by the ordinary tribunals.*				*Persons disposed of after reference to Councils of Elders.*			
	Acquitted or discharged.		Convicted.		Discharged.		Convicted.	
	1889.	1890.	1889	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.
Delhi	19	26	2	13	...	...	...	...
Amballa	24	12	7	25	...	...	...	...
Jullundur	3	4	8	3	...	...	...	...
Hoshiârpur	11	6	12	2	...	...	...	...
Ferozopore	23	37	7	6	...	...	...	...
Amritsar...	17	15	10	8	...	...	...	...
Siâlkot	10	6	11	9	...	...	...	...
Lahore	2	10	5	1	...	...	...	...
Mooltan	5	12	17	22	...	...	...	...
Jhelum	21	27	49	22	...	...	...	...
Râwalpindi	29	49	36	31	...	...	...	...
Derajât	72	36	7	9	20	22	39	70
Peshâwar	34	67	23	38	156	131	76	90
Total ... 1890 ...	...	307	...	189	...	153	...	160
Total ... 1889 ...	270	...	194	...	176	...	115	...

Offences against property specially noticed

18. Offences against property (Chapter XVII) admitted to have occurred fell from 39,575 in the year 1889 to 37,833 in 1890, and 20,286 cases were brought to trial during the year 1890 against 21,128 in the year 1889. The average for five years is—

Admitted as true	40,892,
Brought to trial	20,964, or only 51 per cent.

The percentage of cases brought to trial in the year under report was 54 against an average for five years of 51. There has thus been a substantial decrease in crime in 1890, while the proportion of cases brought to trial has improved considerably. Sixteen thousand five hundred and forty-three of the cases shown as true under this chapter were cases of criminal trespass.

Offences under Local and Special Laws

19. Turning to offences under Local and Special Laws, the following table shows the number of true cases and of persons convicted under each main head for each of the past three years :—

	True cases.			*Persons convicted.*		
	1888.	1889.	1890.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Arms Act	286	344	274	246	287	211
Canals and Drainage Act	1,164	868	1,175	1,541	1,140	1,732
Cantonments Act ...	3,163	3,285	3,357	5,771	5,514	4,554
Cattle Trespass Act ...	1,349	1,450	1,497	908	948	919
City Chaukidárs' Act	184	178	170	246	264	226
Contract (Workmen) Act	140	179	190	11	30	20
Criminal Tribes' Act ...	393	485	428	374	445	417
Excise Act ...	350	466	436	388	472	451
Forest Act ...	1,164	942	718	2,289	2,108	3,242
Gambling Act ...	183	159	172	797	723	822
Hackney and Stage Carriages Act ...	364	287	394	421	294	408
Land Revenue Act ..	32	...	90	90	.	310
Municipal Act ...	1,505	1,982	2,062	1,636	2,151	2,143
Opium Act ...	414	524	651	472	519	739
Police Act ...	6,516	7,669	7,285	9,464	11,172	10,202
Prostitutes (under the Cantonments Act)...	124	...	...	168	...	...
Punjab Laws Act ...	502	461	584	601	567	771
Railway Act ...	281	253	232	269	285	245.
Salt and Saltpetre Act	87	84	129	114	118	142
Stamp Act ..	117	122	57	118	122	57
Total ...	18,318	19,688	19,901	25,924	27,159	27,611

Remarks on the above statement.

20. There has been a marked increase in the number of cases under the following Acts :—

Canal and Drainage Act	307 cases	+ 35 per cent.
Hackney Carriage Act	107 „	+ 36 „
Opium Act	127 „	+ 24 „
Punjab Laws Act	123 „	+ 26 „

and a decrease under—

Arms Act	70 cases	— 20 per cent.
Forest Act	224 „	— 23 „

In several districts there has been greater activity in enforcing the provisions of the Canals Act and Excise laws. The prosecutions under the Punjab Laws Act principally relate to cases against village watchmen for neglect of duty. The prosecutions under the Hackney Carriage Act are by Municipalities in large towns. The decrease of prosecutions under the Arms and Forests Acts may be regarded as satisfactory. Prosecutions under the Cantonments Act and the Municipal and Police Acts represent nearly three-fifths of the total number of cases falling under the Local and Special Laws specified above ; these are mostly cases relating to the maintenance of order in the streets of a few large towns or to the enforcing of conservancy rules.

The variations in districts calling for special mention are the following:—

The increase under the Canal and Drainage Act occurred chiefly in the following districts:—

Gurgáon,
Karnál,
Bannu;

under the Hackney Carriage Act—

Delhi,
Lahore,
Ráwalpindi;

under the Opium Act, in—

Amballa,
Amritsar,
Lahore;

under the Punjab Laws Act in—

Jullundur,
Siálkot,
Mooltan.

The decrease under the Arms Act was chiefly in the following districts:—

Gurgáon,
Lahore,
Ráwalpindi,

and under the Forests Act in—

Montgomery,
Jhelum,
Gujránwála.

The returns do not appear to call for further notice except in regard to cases falling under the Excise laws to which reference is made in another part of this report.

Miscellaneous proceedings.

21. The annexed statement gives the details of miscellaneous proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code for the last two years:—

Nature of proceedings.	Year.	Total number of cases disposed of.	Total number of persons disposed of.	Number of persons convicted.
Proceedings against witnesses under sections 87 to 89 and 485	1889	16	17	1
	1890	26	27	15
Proceedings under Chapter VIII, security to keep the peace	1889	2,723	10,495	5,581
	1890	2,997	11,903	5,773
Proceedings under Chapter VIII, security for good behaviour	1889	5,694	6,911	5,495
	1890	5,162	6,203	4,962
Proceedings against public nuisances, Chapter X	1889	78	246	89
	1890	79	369	241
Disputes as to immoveable property, Chapter XII	1889	312	894	278
	1890	251	695	97
Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under section 250	1889	1,016	1,118	1,118
	1890	907	1,079	1,079
Non-attendance of jurors or assessors, Chapter XXIII	1889	...	...	...
	1890	...	...	...
Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI	1889	1,679	1,679	290
	1890	1,546	1,546	264
Forfeiture of bonds under Chapter XLII	1889	377	569	364
	1890	375	575	399

Results of action under Chapter VIII.

22. Proceedings relating to security to keep the peace show no very important variations. There were 2,997 cases, involving 11,903 persons, in the year 1890, against 2,723 cases, involving 10,495 persons, in the previous year. The number of persons required furnish security was 5,773 in 1890 as compared with 5,581 in the preceding year. There was a substantial increase in cases of this character in the Shahpur, Jhelum, Ráwalpindi and Bannu districts, but no special explanations have been given. In regard to security for good behaviour the figures were :—

	Cases disposed of.	Persons disposed of.	Persons called on for security.
1889	5,694	6,911	5,495
1890	5,162	6,203	4,962

There was thus a falling off in preventive measures of this kind. In the Kohát district it would appear that groups of men have been dealt with together, as 543 persons were disposed of in 169 cases. In the following districts operations in regard to security for good behaviour have increased largely :—

	Cases. 1889.	1890.
Ludhiána	61	219
Dera Ismail Khan	41	134
Dera Gházi Khan	156	296
Muzaffargarh	255	382
while they have decreased in—		
Amritsar	343	112
Siálkot	346	166
Lahore	406	202
Ráwalpindi	659	498
Shahpur	377	280
Peshawar	689	433

The provisions of the law seem to have been better and more prudently administered in most districts during the year 1890 than in the two preceding years. But cases still frequently come before the Court on the revision side which show that some Magistrates either fail to understand or deliberately disregard the simple procedure laid down by the Procedure Code and the Court's own circulars on this subject. The action taken in the Amritsar district in the year 1888, when 1,385 cases, involving 3,049 persons, were dealt with, was noticed at the time, and it is satisfactory to observe that more moderate counsels now prevail. Out of the 4,962 persons called upon to furnish security during the year under report, 1,879 persons were imprisoned in default, as compared with only 1,162 in the previous year ; 698 as against 566 persons were detained for more than a month. The amount of security demanded averaged Rs. 212 as against Rs. 184 in 1889 and Rs. 216 in 1888. Excessive security was demanded in one or two cases in the Siálkot and Gujrát districts, but they received immediate attention from the Sessions and Chief Courts. The large number of persons detained in custody appears to be mainly due to the fact that the courts have been more particular than usual as to the character and position of the sureties accepted. Sureties were confiscated in the case of 399 persons.

C.—ORIGINAL TRIALS IN MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

Results of trials in Magistrates' courts.

23. The following figures give the number of accused persons whose cases were disposed of in Magistrates' courts during the year, and the manner of disposal :—

Manner of disposal.	Number.	Percentage. 1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Died or escaped	158	...	...	...	...
Transferred	35	...	...	...	...
Discharged or acquitted for want of prosecution ...	47,965	26	26	26	27
Discharged or acquitted on other grounds	53,993	31	31	32	30
Convicted, committed or referred	75,696	43	43	42	43
Total ...	177,847	...	...	...	...

Percentages of convictions were lowest in the following districts :—

Hoshiárpur	24
Gurdáspur	26
Ludhiána	32
Gujrát	33

and highest in—

Simla	71
Ráwalpindi	56
Kohát	58
Pesháwar	55

Further information under this head will be found in the notes on districts contained in Appendix A.

Results of trials before the various classes of courts.

24. The following table gives the results of trials before the various classes of courts :—

Class of officers.	Number of persons disposed of		Percentage of persons convicted, committed or referred.	
	1889.	1890.	1889	1890.
District Magistrates	8,328	7,493	56	65
Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners	55,940	55,806	47	47
Tahsíldárs	51,127	53,344	34	36
Náib-Tahsíldárs	22,646	21,172	28	27
Cantonment Magistrates	7,864	6,404	77	75
Canal Officers and other Special Magistrates	2,324	2,717	53	66
Boards of Honorary Magistrates ...	15,731	14,659	43	47
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly ...	15,990	16,252	38	33
Total ...	179,950	177,847	41	42

The decrease in the number of persons disposed of by District Magistrates, Cantonment Magistrates, Náib-Tahsíldárs and Boards of Honorary Magistrates, and the increase in the number dealt with by Tahsíldárs and Special Magistrates, are the noticeable features of this return.

Pending file.

25. The numbers of cases for disposal, disposed of and pending at the close of the year, respectively, for each of the three past years were as follows :—

Year.	Number of cases.			Number of persons awaiting trial at the close of the year.
	For disposal.	Disposed of.	Pending	
1888	86,779	85,666	1,113	2,645
1889	86,063	84,850	1,213	2,708
1890	84,392	83,360	1,032	2,097

The pending file at the close of the year was extremely light.

26. The average duration in Magistrates' courts was 8 days in 1890 for the whole province. The average duration in each class of court was as follows :—

Average duration of trials.

	Days.		
	1888.	1889.	1890
Special Magistrates	3	5	3
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly, 2nd and 3rd class ...	6	5	6
Ditto ditto 1st class	7	10	10
Benches of Magistrates	4	4	4
Stipendiary Magistrates other than Chief Magistrates of districts, 2nd and 3rd class	6	6	6
Stipendiary Magistrates other than Chief Magistrates of districts, 1st class	8	9	9
District Magistrates under ordinary powers	9	8	10
Ditto ditto enhanced powers	20	22	21

These figures do not call for special comment.

27. The following table shows, for the last three years, the amount of original business disposed of by each class of officer acting as a criminal court (except the Chief Court and the Courts of Sessions), with percentages and the average number of cases decided :—

Distribution of criminal work

Description of court or officer exercising powers	Cases disposed of			Percentage			Average number of cases decided by officers of each grade.		
	1888	1889	1890	1888	1889	1890	1888	1889	1890
Special Magistrates ...	1,238	911	1,259	1 4	1 1	1 5	31	24	36
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly ...	7,097	7,093	7,502	8 3	8 3	9 0	99	94	105
Boards of Honorary Magistrates ...	7,557	7,629	7,601	8 8	9 0	9 1	350	346	345
Náib-Tahsildárs with criminal powers ...	9,108	9,506	9,028	10 6	11 2	10 8	93	96	92
Tahsildárs	23,006	22,191	22,181	26 8	26 1	26 6	184	179	179
Judges of Small Cause Courts ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Cantonment Magistrates ...	4,088	4,262	3,953	4 7	5 1	4 8	408	426	395
Extra Assistant Commissioners ...	22,642	22,122	21,783	26 5	26 1	26 1	226	224	218
Assistant Commissioners ...	5,312	5,230	4,869	6 3	6 1	5 9	232	227	212
District Judges and Subordinate Judges with appellate powers.	1,829	1,698	1,672	2 2	2 1	2 0	107	100	99
District Magistrates	3,799	3 903	3,512	4 4	4 6	4 2	118	122	113

District Magistrates, Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners and Náib-Tahsildárs have done less work, and the Special and Honorary agency more work than in the preceding year.

28. The following Honorary Magistrates sitting singly deserve to be specially mentioned as having disposed of a large amount of business :—

Honorary Magistrates

District.	Names	Powers.	Number of cases disposed of.
Ludhiána	Shahzáda Nádir	2nd Class ...	471
Amballa	Rái Thandi Ram	1st „	354
Lahore	Fakír Sayad Jamál-ud-dín	1st „ ...	314
Delhi	Khan Bahadur Syad Hádi Husain Khan	1st „ ...	313
Labore	Munshi Kádir Bakhsh Khan	1st „ ...	279
Siálkot	Sardár Jagat Singh	2nd „ ...	266
Karnál	Nawábzáda Shamshot Ali Khan ...	3rd „ ...	264
Ferozepore	Sodhi Khazán Singh	3rd „	255
Kohát	Muhammad Zafar Khan	2nd „ ...	222
Amritsar	Sardar Bakhshish Singh	3rd „ ...	214

29. The abstract given below shows the number of cases disposed of by District Magistrates in the exercise of their enhanced and ordinary powers during the past two years :—

District Magistrates.

Year.	In exercise of		With the assistance of a Council of Elders.	In exercise of appellate powers.
	Enhanced powers.	Ordinary powers.		
1889	736*	2,226	1,262	5,708†
1890	646‡	1,859	819	5795§
Average for each district, 1890	21	60	136	187

* Of these, 154 cases were disposed of by the Additional District Magistrates of Dera Ismail Khan, Dera Ghási Khan, Bannu, Peshawar and Hazára.

† Of these, 111 cases were disposed of by District and Sub-Judges in exercise of criminal appellate powers.

‡ Of these, 121 cases were disposed of by the Additional District Magistrates of Dera Ismail Khan, Dera Gházi Khan, Bannu and Peshawar

§ Of these, 129 cases were disposed of by District and Sub-Judges in exercise of criminal appellate powers.

D.—SPECIAL JURISDICTION OF MAGISTRATES.

30. District Magistrates disposed of 646 cases under the enhanced powers conferred by section 30 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, as against 736 in 1889. Of these, 243 were cases triable by the Court of Sessions. Reference for confirmation by the Court of Sessions was made in the case of 161 persons. Of the sentences referred, 132 were confirmed, 15 modified, 7 annulled, and 7 pending decision at the close of the year. The average duration of cases tried by District Magistrates under their enhanced powers was 21 days as compared with 22 days in 1889.

District Magistrates' work under enhanced powers.

The highest average duration was in Muzaffargarh (51 days), and the lowest in Dera Ismail Khan (4 days).

31. The following table shows the work done in each district by the District Magistrate :—

Work done by District Magistrates under enhanced and appellate powers shown in detail

	Original, Section 30		Appellate.	
	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.
Delhi	26	19	153	155
Gurgáon	26	9	114	193
Rohtak	13	22	106	169
Karnál	10	6	43	14
Amballa	16	25	243	241
Ludhiána	21	6	352	462
Simla	2	1	11	15
Jullundur	22	11	194	238
Hoshiárpur	10	7	212	161
Kángra	13	18	116	148
Amritsar	28	23	279	291
Gurdáspur	16	15	246	191
Siálkot	36	31	534	333
Gujránwála	45	23	144	125
Lahore	23	18	267	312
Ferozepore	44	32	299	368
Hissar	26	37	173	142
Mooltan	21	21	170	190
Jhang	3	31	114	118
Montgomery	10	11	145	120
Muzaffargarh	29	29	133	111
Jhelum	18	29	242	197
Gujrát	18	29	169	177
Ráwalpindi	39	24	398	450
Shahpur	19	14	147	196
Dera Ismail Khan	...	6	80	78
Do. Additional	28	21	...	...
Carried over ..	562	518	5,084	5,195

	Original, Section 30.		Appellate.	
	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.
Brought forward ...	562	518	5,084	5,195
Dera Ghází Khan	5	5	117	183
Do., Additional	22	7	..	...
Bannu	18	2	125	99
Do., Additional	14	25	..	...
Pesháwar	.	...	201	201
Do., Additional	82	68	...	..
Hazára	20	13	93	68
Do., Additional	8			..
Kohát	5	8	88	49
Total ...	736	646	5,708	5,795

Appellate work was very heavy in the Ludhiána, Ráwalpindi, Ferozepore and Siálkot districts. The Additional District Magistrate of Pesháwar disposed of the largest number of original cases. In most districts the number of cases tried by District Magistrates under their enhanced powers was by no means large.

European British subjects

32. Ninety-five European British subjects were brought to trial before Magistrates during the year, as against 104 in 1889. Of those brought to trial, 39 were convicted, 16 acquitted or discharged, two committed to the Sessions and five committed to the Chief Court; three persons were pending trial at the close of the year.

Frontier Regulations

33. The number of cases disposed of under the Frontier Regulations in each of the past two years is given in the following table :—

Districts.	Regulation IV of 1887, section 13. References to Councils of Elders.		Regulation IV of 1887, sections 24, 25. Fines on communities accessory to crime.		Regulation IV of 1887, section 31. Preparation to commit certain offences.		Regulation IV of 1887, section 32. Adultery.		Regulation IV of 1887, section 33. Cases in which persons were rejected on account of quarrels likely to lead to bloodshed.		Regulation IV of 1887, sections 35, 36. Breach of the provisions of sections 33, 34, or 35.		Regulation IV of 1887, sections 39, 42. Security for prevention of murder.		Regulation IV of 1887, section 40. Security from families when a blood feud exists or is probable.	
	1889	1890	1889	1890	1889	1890	1889	1890	1889	1890	1889	1890	1889	1890	1889.	1890.
Dera Ismail Khan ..	37	23			2										1	...
Dera Ghází Khan ...	123	117		.			1	2			.	.	10	18	...	1
Bannu ..	1[illegible]2	71	4	4			5	11		2	2		1		2	2
Peshawar ...	96	1[illegible]	2	3	5	6	4	7		6	3		9	[illegible]	155	103
Hazára	71	46		5	.		4			8	11	-	31	30	17	13
Kohát	663	144	35	5			3	6		41	21	2	17	18	34	123
Total .	1,112	5[illegible]8	41	17	7	6	17	26	-	57	37	2	68	66	209	241

Results of references to Councils of Elders

34. The results of the references to Councils of Elders during the past two years are shown below :—

District.	Number of persons tried.		Number of persons convicted.		Percentage of convictions.	
	1889.	1890	1889	1890.	1889.	1890.
Dera Ismail Khan	90	60	79	45	87	75
Dera Ghází Khan ...	222	273	106	158	48	57
Bannu	398	202	168	56	42	27
Pesháwar	261	360	115	124	44	34
Hazára .. .	179	126	100	45	56	35
Kohát	1,339	408	153	173	11	42

35. The figures below give the particulars as to the fines imposed in each district under the Frontier Regulations :—

Fines imposed under the Frontier Regulations.

District.	Fines imposed.		Average per person convicted.		Percentage of fines imposed realized within the year.		Amount awarded as compensation.	
	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
Dera Ismail Khan	5,202	3,409	66	75	34	71	1,101	1,615
Dera Gházi Khan	20,786	31,826	196	201	66	64	9,439	21,382
Bannu	41,830	16,580	249	296	49	95	4,186	4,396
Peshâwar	13,600	10,776	140	168	87	69	1,261	941
Hazára	3,089	3,388	46	97	37	96	401	1,661
Kohát	15,238	7,471	183	46	83	92	6,054	4,664
Total ..	99,745	73,450	166	141	61	76	22,442	34,659

E.—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION OF COURTS OF SESSIONS.

36. The abstract below gives, for the last two years, the number of cases disposed of and of persons tried by Courts of Sessions :—

Work disposed of by Courts of Sessions.

	Cases.		*Persons.*	
	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.
Sessions trials	408	377	808	769
Cases referred by District Magistrates under Section 34, Criminal Procedure Code ...	137	132	197	166
Other references	122	106	168	110

The detail of sessions cases disposed of in each division is given below :—

	1889.	1890.		1889.	1890.
Delhi	31	37	Ferozepore	31	24
Amballa	18	28	Mooltan	28	32
Jullundur	6	9	Jhelum	37	27
Hoshiárpur... ...	21	10	Ráwalpindi	61	51
Amritsar	16	25	Deraját	58	25
Siálkot	17	21	Peshâwar.	66	67
Lahore	18	21			

37. The following statement shows the result of sessions trials in each of the past two years :—

Sessions trials.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	For disposal.				Disposed of.						Pending at the end of the year.					
	Persons.		*Total.*		*Persons.*				*Total.*							
Year.	Remaining from previous year.	Committed to the Sessions during the year.	Cases.	Persons.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Convicted and referred to the Chief Court under section 374, Criminal Procedure Code.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Percentage of persons convicted.	Cases pending over three months.	Average duration.	Date of oldest case pending.
1889	127	767	448	894	30	295	343	140	408	808	40	86	60	6	63	*12th November 1883.
1890	86	790	429	876	4	319	322	124	377	769	52	107	58	9	51	

* In this case the accused is confined in a Lunatic Asylum.

Acquittals stood high in the Delhi, Ferozepore and Peshawar divisions. The percentage of convictions has slightly fallen. The pending files were high in the Derajat and Amballa courts. One hundred and twenty-four persons were sentenced to death by the Courts of Sessions as compared with 140 in 1889.

F.—WITNESSES.

Number of witnesses examined.

38. The following figures show the number of witnesses examined by all the criminal courts in the Punjab during the years 1889 and 1890, respectively :—

	1889.	1890.
District Courts	283,404	264,054
Sessions Courts	6,263	5,620
Chief Court	...	6

The periods of detention in district courts were as follows :—

	Percentage. 1889.	1890.
Discharged on the 1st day	91·7	92·2
Do. 2nd „	6·5	6·2
Do. 3rd „	1·5	1·3
Detained more than three days	·3	·3

The following districts show the largest number of detentions over three days :—

Jhang	137
Kohát	103
Shahpur...	89
Delhi	75
Kángra	71

In the Shahpur district seven witnesses were detained for 9 to 15 days. In the Kángra district eight witnesses were detained for 9 to 15 days and three for 16 days and upwards. Such long detentions should not be necessary, and measures will be taken to prevent their occurrence in future.

Diet money.

39. The annexed statement shows the result of the dieting of witnesses for the years 1889 and 1890 :—

YEAR.	Number of witnesses who attended the courts.	Total number of witnesses examined.	*Number of witnesses dieted.* By Police.	By Magistrate.	*Amount of diet money paid.* By Police.	By Magistrate.	*Average cost of each witness dieted.* By Police.	By Magistrate.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1889	299,006	283,404	46,753	60,615	11,548	32,294	0 3 11	0 8 6
1890	279,386	264,054	40,969	57,530	10,781	31,541	0 4 2	0 8 9

The average cost of dieting witnesses in Magistrates' courts varies from annas 5 to annas 15-6.

The rates were highest in the following districts :—

	Magistrates' rate. Rs. a. p.
Dera Ismail Khan...	0 15 6
Gurgáon	0 15 4
Hoshiárpur	0 13 5

Remarks on the above figures.

40. There can be no doubt, as pointed out by the Sessions Judge of Siálkot and the District Magistrate of Gurgáon, that it is good policy to remunerate witnesses with reasonable liberality for the trouble and inconvenience to which they are put in attending the courts for the purpose of giving evidence. Much of the unwillingness displayed by the people to prosecute or give evidence in criminal cases is doubtless due to their being kept waiting unnecessarily and to their not being properly compensated while so detained. The rates of subsistence allowance which have been sanctioned are exceedingly moderate, and the returns show that even these are not always paid.

It appears to be the practice in many districts only to pay witnesses for the days of actual attendance at court and not for the time occupied in travelling to the courts and back home again.

PART II.—PUNISHMENTS.

41. The annexed table shows the punishments inflicted by the criminal courts of the province for the last two years. The results in the year under report do not differ materially from the average of the previous three years and call for no special remarks:—

Detail of punishments inflicted by the courts.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
			PERSONS SENTENCED TO												*Persons ordered to find or give.*			*Persons imprisoned in default of furnishing security for good behaviour.*	
				Transportation.			IMPRISONMENT.				*Whipping.*		*Fine.*						
							Rigorous.												
CLASS OF TRIBUNAL.	Year.	Total number of persons punished.	Death.	For life.	For a term.	Penal servitude.	With solitary confinement.	Without solitary confinement.	Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	In addition to other punishment.	In lieu of other punishment.	With imprisonment.	Without imprisonment.	Security to keep the peace.	Recognizance to keep the peace.	Sureties for good behaviour.	Rigorous.	Simple.
Magistrates' Courts ...	1889	73,027	...	...	...	...	10,230	6,080	734	1	233	1,001	11,149	44,805	4,275	1,306	5,495	1,134	28
	1890	73,944	...	...	...	...	9,691	6,020	723	5	315	1,556	10,976	45,291	4,529	1,244	4,962	1,880	19
Sessions Courts ...	1889	663	...	110	32	...	364	45	1	18	7	...	185	12	...	17	99	71	6
	1890	570	...	117	20	...	298	33	1	...	9	1	114	10	...	6	90	84	1
Chief Court ...	1889	132	90	38	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1890	89	53	29	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1889	74,722	90	148	33	...	10,596	6,126	735	19	240	1,001	11,334	44,817	4,275	1,323	5,594	1,205	34
	1890	74,603	53	146	20	...	9,992	6,057	724	5	324	1,557	11,091	45,301	4,529	1,250	5,052	1,944	20

42. The following are the details of sentences of imprisonment, according to the length of the term awarded, for the years 1889 and 1890:—

Sentences of imprisonment classified according to the length of term awarded.

	Number.		*Percentage.*	
	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.
Not exceeding 15 days	2,383	2,153	13	12
Do. 3 months	9,777	9,569	52	51
Do. 2 years	5,457	5,939	29	32
Do. 7 „	1,033	1,020	6	5
Above 7 years	46	56	...	...

43. The number of sentences of whipping has increased this year; the figures for the past three years are:—

Whipping.

YEAR.	*In addition to* other punishment.	*In lieu of* other punishment.
1888 ...	277	1,093
1889 ...	240	1,001
1890 ...	324	1,557

This shows some improvement.

44. The annexed abstract shows the amount of fines imposed and of compensation awarded to complainants by all the courts in the province, with the amount realized and percentage

Fines.

of amount realized to amount imposed or awarded. This abstract includes fines imposed under the Frontier Regulations :—

	Fines.			Compensation.		
Year.	*Imposed.*	*Realized.*	*Percentage.*	*Awarded.*	*Paid.*	*Percentage.*
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
1889 ...	6,38,408	4,80,329	75 ...	1,06,328	57,137	54
1890 ...	5,94,356	4,61,836	78 ...	1,06,898	70,213	65

The percentage of realizations was high in the following districts :—

	Per cent.
Gurgáon	92
Hoshiárpur	80
Rohtak	78
Simla	71

And low in—

Ferozepore	38
Dera Gházi Khan	41
Montgomery	43
Gujrát	46

Fines imposed under the Frontier Regulations and ordinary law compared.

45. The amounts imposed and awarded by the District Courts in 1890 under Frontier Regulations and under the ordinary law were:—

Law applied.	*Amount of fine.*		Percentage.
	Imposed.	Awarded as compensation.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Frontier Regulations ...	73,450	34,659	47
Ordinary law	5,10,461	71,128	13
Total	5,83,911	1,05,787	18

Details of fines imposed.

46. The following are the details of fines imposed by the District Courts for the last two years:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total number of persons fined.		Total amount of fines imposed.		Average amount of fine per head.		Percentage of the fines imposed that were realized within the year.		Percentage of fines imposed ordered to be paid in compensation.	
1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
55,954	56,267	6,20,093	5,83,911	11	10	59	59	16	18

47. The annexed abstract shows the total amount of fines imposed and realized for the last four years :—

Fines realized.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Year.	Amount of fines.				
	Imposed	Realized.			Percentage of column 5 on column 2.
		On account of year	On account of past years.	Total.	
	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	
1887	6,05,016	3,50,079	84,700	4,34,779	72
1888	6,02,128	3,41,235	1,00,871	4,42,106	73
1889	6,20,093	3,71,075	99,908	4,70,983	75
1890	5,83,911	3,47,615	1,07,110	4,54,725	78

There is thus a steady improvement in the work of realizing fines imposed.

48. The following figures give details of fines imposed by Courts of Sessions for the past three years :—

Fines imposed by Courts of Sessions.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Year.	Total number of persons fined.	Total amount of fines imposed.	Average amount of fine per head.	Percentage of fines imposed that were realized in the year.	Percentage of fines imposed ordered to be paid in compensation.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1888	137	11,090	81	10	9
1889	197	18,315	93	16	15
1890	124	10,425	84	16	11

49. The percentages of total realizations during the past five years are given in the following statement :—

Percentage of realizations.

Year.	Amount of fines.				Percentage of total realization on amount imposed in the year.
	Imposed.	Realized.			
		On account of year	On account of past years	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	
1886	17,202	2,516	4 298	6,814	40
1887	20,745	1,853	4,225	6,078	29
1888	11,090	1,143	5,065	6,208	55
1889	18,315	2,989	6,357	9,346	51
1890	10,425	1,695	5,416	7,111	68

This shows a vast improvement.

PART III.—APPELLATE JURISDICTION OF COURTS SUBORDINATE TO THE CHIEF COURT.

Appeals in District Courts.

50. The number of sentences appealable to District Courts was 43,566. The number of appellants was 10,545; the percentage to those who could appeal being 24, as compared with 23 in 1889, 20 in 1888 and 21 in 1887. The agency by which these appeals were disposed of and the manner of disposal in each district are shown in the annexed statement:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
District.	Appeals disposed of						Percentage of persons whose				
	By District Magistrates.		By District and Sub-Judges.		By Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners		Appeals were rejected.	Sentences were confirmed.	Sentences were reduced or altered.	Sentences were reversed, proceedings quashed, or new trial ordered.	Average duration of appeals.
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.					
Delhi	155	237	...	...	...	...	64	...	6	30	5
Gurgáon	193	193	...	...	...	...	9	43	13	35	8
Rohtak	169	325	...	...	...	...	..	58	30	12	9
Karnál	14	31	...	...	...	...	15	32	26	27	16
Ambálla	241	439	..	...	...	...	...	63	8	29	22
Ludhiána	462	1,065	...	...	...	...	61	...	13	26	24
Simla	15	20	...	...	...	...	...	40	25	35	10
Jullundur	238	444	...	...	...	...	46	33	1	20	9
Hoshiárpur	161	374	...	...	...	...	70	3	7	20	15
Káugra	104	223	15	18	29	60	70	...	12	18	8
Amritsar	291	474	...	...	...	...	63	9	8	20	9
Gurdáspur	191	316	...	...	...	...	1	60	17	22	8
Sialkot	333	612	...	...	...	...	18	51	11	20	7
Gujránwála	125	187	...	...	...	...	...	78	12	10	4
Lahore	312	498	...	...	...	...	15	55	15	15	9
Ferozepore	368	683	...	...	...	...	1	50	26	23	14
Hissár	125	196	17	29	...	...	60	5	6	29	9
Mooltan	190	289	...	...	...	...	62	...	14	24	13
Jhang	118	129	...	...	...	...	62	11	4	23	3
Montgomery	120	212	...	...	...	...	60	1	13	26	12
Muzaffargarh	111	124	...	...	...	...	67	...	8	30	15
Jhelum	197	378	...	...	...	..	1	62	7	30	18
Gujrát	177	276	...	...	...	..	57	7	12	24	14
Ráwalpindi	450	775	...	...	...	...	9	47	17	27	13
Shahpur	196	359	...	...	...	...	30	36	17	17	8
Dera Ismail Khan	31	32	46	59	1	4	4	50	5	41	6
Dera Gházi Khan	162	189	..	...	21	25	75	2	7	16	10
Bannu	99	172	...	...	..	...	83	1	14	2	15
Peshawar	201	383	...	...	...	...	1	62	15	22	16
Hazára	68	144	...	...	...	...	55	32	7	6	4
Kohát	49	122	...	...	...	...	33	...	18	40	23
Total 1889	5,597	9,726	97	169	14	18	30	35	13	22	12
Total 1890	5,666	9,904	78	106	51	89	33	31	13	23	12

Appellate business in Courts of Sessions

51. The annexed statement gives the amount of appellate business disposed of and the mode of disposal for the Courts of Sessions for the last three years:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	FOR DISPOSAL.						DISPOSED OF.																
							PERSONS.								TOTAL.								
	PENDING FROM LAST YEAR.		INSTITUTED DURING THE YEAR.		TOTAL.		Died, escaped or transferred to another Province.	Appeal rejected otherwise than on merits.	*Appeals rejected under section 421, Criminal Procedure Code.*		Sentence or orders confirmed after hearing.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence or order reversed.	New trial or commitment ordered.	*After directing further enquiry under section 428, Criminal Procedure Code.*		*Without directing further enquiry.*		PENDING AT THE END OF THE YEAR.		Average duration of appeals.	Number of appeals pending more than three months.	Date of oldest case pending.
YEAR.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.			Without calling for files.	After perusal of files.					Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.			
1890 ...	134	222	5,544	6,659	5,678	6,881	11	166	8	2,360	2,094	771	1,238	55	161	199	5,370	6,504	147	178	14	...	17-10-90
1889 ...	141	172	5,558	6,863	5,699	7,035	9	102	97	2,504	2,104	596	1,290	111	120	151	5,445	6,662	134	222	13	2	14-9-89
1888 ...	122	158	5,326	6,524	5,448	6,682	25	72	48	2,775	1,895	467	1,162	66	134	179	5,173	6,331	141	172	13	...	15-10-88

52. The amount of appellate work in each division, during each of the last two years, will be seen from the following table :—

Appellate work of Sessions Courts.

Sessions Division	Criminal appeals for disposal		Criminal appeals disposed of	
	1889.	1890.	1889	1890
Delhi	519	594	515	582
Ambalia	415	521	406	499
Jullundur	124	153	123	147
Hoshiárpur	187	214	179	206
Amritsar	367	321	367	313
Siálkot	434	315	424	315
Lahore	542	379	537	368
Ferozepore	370	488	341	468
Mooltan	873	862	851	850
Jhelum	424	554	417	549
Ráwalpindi	462	234	147	229
Deraját	634	734	618	729
Peshávar	348	306	340	276
Total	5,609	5,078	5,565	5,531

Appellate work was exceedingly heavy in the Mooltan, Deraját, Delhi, Amballa and Jhelum divisions.

53. The following statement shows the criminal revision work in District and Sessions Courts, and the manner in which the work was disposed of :—

Revision business.

A.—REVISION WORK IN DISTRICT COURTS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Year	Number of persons in respect of whom application was made for revision.			Applications rejected, including those which the courts have refused to submit to the Chief Court.	Applications dealt with under section 436 or 437, Criminal Procedure Code.	Cases referred to the Chief Court under section 438 Criminal Procedure Code	Applications pending.	Average duration.
	On behalf of accused.	On behalf of complainant	Total.					
1889	1,162	2,802	3,964	2,060	780	100	124	11
1890	1,020	2,822	3,842	2,955	620	94	173	10

B.—REVISION WORK IN SESSIONS COURTS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Year	*Number of persons in respect of whom application was made for revision*			Applications rejected, including those which the courts have refused to submit to the Chief Court	Committal or further enquiry ordered	Cases referred to the Chief Court under section 438, Criminal Procedure Code	Applications pending	Average duration
	On behalf of accused	On behalf of complainant	Total					
1889	588	699	1,287	947	128	176	39	20
1890	575	598	1,173	919	154	53	47	16

PART IV.—CRIMINAL BUSINESS OF THE CHIEF COURT.

Original trials.

54. Two cases came before the Chief Court in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction, in which five persons were concerned, of whom four were convicted and one discharged.

Murder references

55. The following is a comparative statement showing the number of cases dealt with by the Chief Court as a court of reference, under section 374 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, for the three past years :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	For disposal.		Disposed of.							Pending.		
			Persons.					Total.				
Year.	Cases.	Persons.	Conviction and sentence confirmed	Conviction affirmed but sentence modified	Convicted and sentenced for a minor offence.	Acquitted.	Fresh trial ordered.	Cases.	Persons	Cases.	Persons.	Average number of days each case lasted.
1888	153	173	80	28	2	10	3	112	123	41	50	45
1889	146	190	90	36	6	24	4	126	160	20	30	49
1890	126	154	53	28	4	22	...	87	107	39	47	49

Appeals instituted in the Chief Court

56. The following figures give the number of criminal appeals instituted in the Chief Court during the year under report and the three preceding years :—

Year.	Against the orders of Sessions Judges	Against the orders of District Magistrates	Total.
1887	370	270	640
1888	344	247	591
1889	314	230	544
1890	300	215	515.

Nature of sentences or orders appealed against

57. The following abstract shows, for the past three years, the nature of the sentences or orders appealed against :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Appeals from					
Year	Sentence of death or transportation for life.	Sentence of imprisonment or transportation for 7 years or upwards.	Sentence of imprisonment exceeding 4 years but less than 7 years	Sentence of imprisonment for 4 years or less than 4 years	Orders of acquittal.	Total
1888	220	130	151	84	6	591
1889	196	123	146	78	1	544
1890 ...	107	125	108	80	5	515

Results of appeals.

58. The results of appeals decided were as follows:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	For disposal.						Number of persons disposed of							Total.		Pending.			
Year.	*Pending from last year.*		*Instituted during the year.*		*Total.*		Died, escaped or transferred.	Appeals rejected.	Sentences or orders confirmed.	Sentences reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentences reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Average duration.	Oldest date.
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.													
1888 ...	85	156	591	704	676	860	2	274	224	138	74	8	16	577	736	99	124	45	10-7-88
1889 ...	99	124	544	723	643	847	5	277	206	136	109	...	15	577	748	66	99	46	19-7-89
1890 ...	66	99	515	672	581	771	1	182	230	115	111	...	4	499	643	82	128	47	25-2-90

Revision cases disposed of by the Chief Court.

59. The following statement shows the numoer of revision cases disposed of by the Chief Court during the past three years:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	For disposal										Persons disposed of.								Total.		Pending.			
Year.	*Pending from last year.*		*Reported for orders under section 438, Criminal Procedure Code.*		*Instituted by petition under section 439, Criminal Procedure Code.*		*Taken up by the court on its own motion, section 439, Criminal Procedure Code.*		*Total.*		Died, escaped or transferred.	Rejected.	Sentences or orders confirmed.	Sentences enhanced.	Sentences reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentences reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial ordered.					Average duration of revision cases.	Date of oldest pending revision case.
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.									Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.		
1888 ...	153	287	146	279	1,703	3,052	44	57	2,046	3,675	...	2,372	385	65	142	338	12	121	1,905	3,435	141	240	31	21-3-88
1889 ...	141	240	168	328	1,700	3,180	3	7	2,012	3,755	6	2,358	317	30	299	353	...	91	1,856	3,454	156	301	34	8-7-89
1890 ...	156	301	138	267	1,669	2,931	9	14	1,972	3,513	19	2,222	213	23	201	409	...	236	1,868	3,323	104	190	35	2-8-90

60. Sixty-one miscellaneous cases were disposed of, as against 49 in the preceding year. The files of 49 cases were called for on the periodical returns and inspected by the Judges.

Miscellaneous cases.

61. In five cases appeals against orders of acquittal were presented on behalf of Government. In four of these the order was confirmed after hearing and one case is still pending.

Appeals on behalf of Government against acquittals.

62. Five Judges were employed during the year under report.

Number of Judges employed.

PART V.—GENERAL REMARKS.

63. A separate reference has been submitted on the subject of the rewards given under the Excise laws. The views of the Judges have been expressed in letter No. 927 G, dated the 23rd February 1891, and in the ruling published in the Punjab Record No. 19 of 1890. As the matter is before the Government, it need not be further alluded to here.

Rewards under the Excise laws.

64. Arrangements have been made during the year for equalizing the amount of work in divisions, by appointing the Divisional and Sessions Judges of divisions in which the work was light to be Additional Divisional and Sessions Judges of adjoining divisions in which the work was heavy. These arrangements chiefly affect civil appellate business, but have an indirect effect upon criminal business. The system has had the desired effect.

Equalizing work of Sessions Divisions.

65. The disposal of business in courts of first instance and appellate courts has on the whole been satisfactory. It may, however, be remarked that the criminal administration in several districts has been hampered by frequent changes in the staff of District and Subordinate Magistrates. The Judges have more than once drawn attention to this subject. It takes a District Magistrate some time to master the details of the criminal administration of his district, and it is only when the same officer remains in charge of a district for three or four years that satisfactory results can be attained. Frequent changes amongst Subordinate Magistrates also interfere with the efficiency of the criminal administration. During the past two or three years transfers of officers have been so numerous in most districts that it is matter for surprise that the results are as favorable as are here disclosed.

Disposal of business has been satisfactory.

66. In one or two instances the Judges have observed that District Magistrates do not consider the maintenance of peace and order and the repression of crime as the foremost of their duties; criminal work is occasionally neglected for revenue and executive administration, and it seems to the Judges to be desirable that the Government should impress upon District Officers that their duties as Chief Magistrates, responsible for peace, order, and security of person and property in their respective districts cannot be postponed to their duties as Collectors of Revenue and Executive officers.

Importance of duties connected with the criminal administration not always recognized by District Magistrates.

67. The Judges have observed with satisfaction that the efforts made in past years to impress upon the courts the necessity for passing adequate and deterrent sentences on persons convicted of serious offences and on habitual offenders have borne some fruit. The working during the past year shows a general and decided improvement in this respect.

Adequacy of punishment.

68. The arrangements for the appointment of public prosecutors in certain divisions were not completed during the year under report; the appointments have, however, now been notified, and a pressing want has been partially supplied.

Public prosecutors appointed.

69. There is reason to think that the Police administration in most districts has been fairly efficient. District reports have, with one or two exceptions, been favorable. Measures have been taken to supply the Police with correct statistics of non-cognizable

Police administration noticed.

crime and of cognizable offences in which proceedings have been instituted upon complaint to a Magistrate or in which the Magistrates themselves have initiated the proceedings. Police and magisterial statistics may in future years be expected to correspond more closely with one another than heretofore. Until however uniform instructions for compiling statistics are issued in the Judicial and Police departments, the returns cannot be made to agree in all respects. It is understood that the Local Government has addressed the Supreme Government on this subject.

The cancellation of Judicial Circular XLVIII, which required the Police to submit a memorandum in English under the signature of the District Superintendent in all cases in which the latter applied to have a case removed from the register of reported offences on the ground that no offence had been committed, and which directed that all such applications should be disposed of by the Magistrate of the District, will doubtless be a relief to both Police Officers and Magistrates. It seemed to the Judges to be unnecessary to waste the time of the chief district officers of both departments, by requiring them to make elaborate notes of and enquiries into cases which were admittedly groundless, merely for statistical purposes. Propor directions have been issued for regulating the action of Magistrates in this respect without the cumbrous procedure hitherto in force.

The changes here alluded to were only introduced at the close of the year 1890, and have not affected the statistics for that year.

District and Divisional reports noticed.

70. The reports submitted by District Magistrates and Sessions Judges have in almost all cases been carefully prepared. The extracts attached to this report are more copious than usual, and afford much valuable information as to the state of the criminal administration in each district of the province. The reports received from the Delhi, Shahpur, Peshawar and Montgomery districts and from the Delhi, Ráwalpindi and Deraját divisions call for special notice.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

E. W. PARKER,

Registrar.

STATEMENT No. I.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF OFFICERS EXERCISING JURISDICTION IN CRIMINAL CASES IN THE PUNJAB ON THE LAST DAY OF THE YEAR 1890, AND THE WORK DONE DURING THE YEAR.

Class of Court.	Number of Officers.		Total number of Cases decided.			
			Original.		Appeal.	
	European.	Native.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I.—Magistrates—						
Special Magistrates	20	15	1,259	37	...	...
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly, 2nd and 3rd class	1	55	4,756	2,923	...	...
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly, 1st class	...	15	2,746	1,640	...	...
Benches of Magistrates	...	127	7,601	2,048	...	...
Stipendiary Magistrates, 2nd and 3rd class	15	235	36,192	27,182	...	...
Stipendiary Magistrates, 1st class	35	96	27,139	25,851	167	...
Chief Magistrates of Districts	*31	2	3,667	10,706	5,628	195
Total	102	545	83,360	70,387	5,795	195
II.—Courts of Sessions	13	...	615	34	5,531	54
III.—Chief Court	5	...	89	61	499	...
Grand Total	120	545	84,064	70,482	11,825	249

* Includes Additional District Magistrates at Bannu and Peshawar.

STATEMENT No. II.

STATEMENT OF OFFENCES REPORTED, AND OF PERSONS TRIED, CONVICTED AND ACQUITTED OF EACH CLASS OF OFFENCE IN THE PUNJAB, DURING THE YEAR 1890.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.				Offences reported.	Complaints dismissed under Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code.		Other cases struck off as false.	Balance of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Persons.					
					Without reference to the Police.	After reference to the Police.				Under trial during the year.	Discharged in consequence of the non-attendance of the complainants or the withdrawal of the complaint.	Acquitted or discharged on other grounds.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred to another province, or trial postponed in consequence of insanity.	Remaining under trial at the close of the year.
1				2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A.—Offences under the Penal Code.															
Offences against the State.	Chap.	VI.	Secs. 121 to 130	3	2	...	...	1	2	3	...	3	...	...	...
Offences against the Army and Navy.	„	VII.	„ 131 to 140	2	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...
Offences against public tranquility.	„	VIII.	„ 143 to 145, 149 to 151, 157, 158. Unlawful assembly	35	18	19	1	27	29	251	7	84	159	1	...
			„ 147, 148, 152 and 153 to 156. Rioting, &c. ...	1,330	378	253	33	666	602	5,078	115	1,640	3,196	3	124
			„ 160. Affray	158	8	8	...	142	143	619	6	139	474	...	...
Offences by or relating to public servants.	„	IX.	„ 161 to 169. By public servants	149	54	10	2	83	76	111	1	71	35	...	4
			„ 161, 170 and 171. Relating to public servants...	180	56	5	...	119	119	79	9	40	24	...	6
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants.	„	X.	„ 172 to 190	1,184	136	30	...	1,018	1,012	2,038	21	832	1,134	2	49
False evidence and offences against public officers.	„	XI.	„ 194 to 200. False evidence or subornation, &c., of public servants	582	61	12	1	508	515	764	4	375	348	2	35
			„ 201 to 229. Offences against public justice ...	979	155	59	4	761	743	1,173	26	511	600	4	32
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps.	„	XII.	„ 231 to 254. Offences relating to coin	146	10	1	4	131	124	145	1	51	93	...	...
			„ 255 to 263. Offences relating to stamps ...	16	1	...	1	14	7	10	...	5	5	...	...
Offences relating to weights and measures.		XIII.	„ 264 to 267	74	5	2	...	67	64	86	1	23	62	...	...

Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals.	„	XIV.	„	269 to 278. Offences affecting public health ...	209	23	18	3	165	151	541	10	123	407	...	1
			„	279 to 289. Offences affecting safety	193	17	7	4	165	158	233	8	63	162	...	...
			„	290 and 291. Offences affecting convenience ...	339	92	23	...	224	194	777	12	335	425	...	5
			„	292 to 294. Offences affecting decency and morals	20	2	2	...	16	16	22	...	12	10	...	...
			„	294A. Keeping lottery office or publishing proposals for lottery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to religion.	„	XV.	„	295 to 298	270	123	30	...	117	115	271	36	182	41	...	12
Offences affecting the human body.	„	XVI.	„	302 and 303. Murder	510	6	16	40	448	449	964	...	456	349	4	155
			„	307. Attempt at murder	113	7	14	9	83	73	123	...	62	41	1	10
			„	304. Culpable homicide	204	2	5	18	179	171	402	...	111	202	1	88
			„	304A. Causing death by rash or negligent act ...	63	1	...	6	56	53	88	...	27	60	...	1
			„	308. Attempt at culpable homicide	7	...	1	...	6	4	14	...	10	4	...	...
			„	305 and 306. Abetment of suicide	2	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...
			„	309. Attempted suicide	178	4	5	16	153	136	140	...	35	104	...	1
			„	311. Thuggee, &c.	3	...	1	...	2	2	6	1	3	2	...	...
			„	312 to 315. Causing miscarriage	44	6	11	2	25	20	38	2	22	11	...	3
			„	316. Injury to unborn children	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
			„	317. Exposure of infants	36	6	...	7	23	16	19	...	12	7	...	...
			„	318. Concealment of birth by secret disposal of dead body	31	1	2	5	23	17	26	...	12	14	...	...
			„	325 to 331 and 333. Hurt with aggravating circumstances	1,757	278	139	130	1,210	992	1,877	94	665	1,050	5	63
			„	323, 324, 332 and 334 to 338. Other cases ...	15,662	5,790	293	16	9,563	8,737	22,772	13,455	5,629	3,475	5	208
			„	341. Wrongful restraint	855	344	117	21	373	331	831	340	383	100	...	8
			„	342 to 348. Wrongful confinement	614	252	141	9	212	206	602	147	287	152	...	16
			„	352 to 358. Criminal force or assault	26,476	9,506	547	50	16,373	14,630	35,365	20,663	9,929	4,535	4	234
			„	364, 366, 367. Kidnapping or forcible abduction with aggravating circumstances	125	30	49	3	43	36	105	...	57	44	...	4
			„	363, 365, 368, 369. Other cases	448	121	141	28	158	138	279	2	160	104	4	9
			„	370 and 371. Slavery	23	12	6	...	5	4	6	2	4	...	...	...
			„	372 and 373. Buying or selling a minor for the purpose of prostitution	22	9	7	...	6	5	14	...	12	2	...	...
			„	374. Forced labour	9	4	2	...	3	2	2	...	1	1	...	...
			„	376. Rape	196	32	48	27	89	64	77	...	49	25	...	3
			„	377. Unnatural offences	127	3	9	29	86	76	92	...	44	46	2	...
Offences against property.	„	XVII.	„	382. Theft with aggravating circumstances ...	39	9	8	1	21	15	23	...	13	9	...	1
			„	379 to 381 and 401. Other cases...	18,451	2,271	3,106	471	12,603	7,269	10,652	39	3,729	6,706	30	148
			„	386 to 389. Extortion with aggravating circumstances	34	15	14	...	5	5	47	...	45	2	...	...
			„	384 and 385. Other cases	801	393	222	4	182	163	429	43	334	48	...	4
			„	394 Robbery. With hurt	73	8	13	3	49	32	78	...	28	42	...	8
			„	392 Robbery. Other cases	661	178	203	56	224	157	328	5	158	147	...	18
			„	393 Robbery. Attempts...	23	4	6	1	12	8	18	...	11	7	...	...

STATEMENT No. II.—*continued.*

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.				Offences reported.	Complaints dismissed under Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code.		Other cases struck off as false.	Balance of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Persons.					
					Without reference to the Police.	After reference to the Police.				Under trial during the year.	Discharged in consequence of the non-attendance of the complainants or the withdrawal of the complaint.	Acquitted or discharged on other grounds.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred to another province, or trial postponed in consequence of insanity.	Remaining under trial at the close of the year.
1				2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A.—Offences under the Penal Code—concluded.															
Offences against property—*concld.*	Chap. XVII.	Secs. 396	Dacoity.	With murder	7	...	...	...	7	3	20	...	12	8	...	...
		„ 397		With attempt to cause death or grievous hurt	13	...	1	...	12	3	11	...	6	5	...	...
		„ 398		Attempted robbery or dacoity when armed with deadly weapons ..	47	...	...	2	45	2	7	...	...	...	...	7
		„ 395														
		„ 399														
		„ 400														
		„ & 402		Other cases	73	9	19	2	43	36	126	1	84	37	...	4
		„ 403 & 404.		Criminal misappropriation of property	895	315	107	8	465	447	730	34	361	324	1	10
		„ 406 to 409.		Criminal breach of trust	1,742	642	349	35	716	636	797	32	484	255	3	23
		„ 411 to 414.		Receiving or habitually dealing in stolen or plundered property ...	2,738	39	76	168	2,455	1,894	3,031	...	1,117	1,846	10	58*
		„ 417 to 420.		Cheating	2,104	1,109	213	15	767	720	1,122	103	744	225	3	47
		„ 421 to 424.		Fraudulent deeds or disposition of property	42	28	2	...	12	11	32	8	14	10	...	...
		„ 429 to 433 and 435 to 440.	Criminal trespass. Mischief.	With aggravating circumstances	1,705	311	232	120	1,042	638	1,362	57	846	401	4	54
		„ 426 to 428 and 434.		Other cases	4,907	1,888	366	23	2,630	2,476	6,410	2,016	2,419	1,898	2	75
		„ 459 & 460.		Resulting in death or grievous hurt	55	10	7	...	38	35	62	4	27	20	...	11
		„ 449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 & 458.		For commission of serious offences	14,036	251	237	251	13,297	2,882	4,566	14	1,756	2,673	13	110
		„ 453 & 456.		Other serious cases... ...	513	62	47	45	359	153	197	1	71	122	...	3
		„ 447, 448, 461 & 462.		Minor cases	6,165	2,658	626	32	2,849	2,701	6,774	2,968	2,537	1,165	3	101

Offences relating to documents and to trade or property mark.	„	XVIII.	„ 465 to 471 and 474. Forgery or uttering or possessing forged documents or papers	365	190	65	...	110	110	194	1	132	45	...	16
			„ 472 to 476. Counterfeiting or making or possessing a counterfeit seal, &c., for purposes of forgery.	7	2	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			„ 477. Fraudulently destroying or defacing a will or other document	32	13	6	...	13	13	14	...	12	2	...	...
			„ 482, 486, 487 and 488. Using a false trade or property mark and knowingly selling property so marked	39	23	...	...	16	15	19	4	13	2	...	...
			„ 483 to 485. Counterfeiting or making or possessing a die plate, or instrument for counterfeiting a trade or property mark	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			„ 489. Removing, destroying, &c., a trade or property mark with intent to cause injury ...	8	3	2	...	3	3	6	...	4	2	...	...
Criminal breach of contracts of service.	„	XIX.	„ 490 to 492	39	10	4	...	25	23	106	11	76	19	...	...
Offences relating to marriage.	„	XX.	„ 493 to 498	6,961	2,751	365	4	3,841	3,636	5,871	2,168	2,872	709	24	98
Defamation	„	XXI.	„ 500 to 502	508	180	47	3	278	260	532	281	178	58	...	15
Criminal intimidation, insult or annoyance.	„	XXII.	„ 506. The threat being to cause death or other grievous hurt	228	172	19	...	37	37	64	26	29	8	1	...
			„ 504 to 510. Other cases	1,577	576	80	...	921	913	1,633	1,001	396	218	...	18
			TOTAL	118,297	31,679	8,481	1,713	76,424	55,531	121,307	43,780	40,968	34,518	132	1,909

B.—Offences under Special and Local Laws.

Proceedings under the Code of Criminal Procedure—															
Security for keeping the peace				6,268	1,661	1,463	6	3,138	2,909	11,539	1,953	4,103	5,400	3	80
„ „ good behaviour				5,625	238	309	15	5,063	5,011	5,453	8	1,185	4,208	3	49
Breach of laws relating to—															
Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores	Act	XI of 1878	...	293	8	...	11	274	260	303	...	86	211	...	6
Canals	„	VIII of 1873	...	1,246	71	...	...	1,175	1,176	2,705	272	657	1,732	5	39
Cantonments, Military	„	III of 1880	...	3,375	4	14	...	3,357	3,357	5,281	2	720	4,554	...	5
Cattle Trespass	„	I of 1871	...	2,344	692	155	...	1,497	1,357	4,237	1,867	1,386	919	7	58
City Chaukidárs	„	XX of 1856	...	179	3	6	...	170	160	256	...	29	226	...	1
Code of Civil Procedure	„	XIV of 1882	...	12	2	...	...	10	10	18	2	5	11	...	...
Companies' Act	„	VI of 1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract—Workmen	„	XIII of 1859	...	269	76	3	...	190	125	246	154	67	20	...	5
Contract by workmen on Railways and other Public Works	„	IX of 1860	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal Tribes and Eunuchs	„	XXVII of 1871	...	429	...	...	1	428	416	442	...	21	417	...	4
Emigration	„	VII of 1871	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Excise on Spirits and Drugs	„	XXII of 1881 & XVI of 1883		468	15	3	14	436	435	646	4	172	451	...	19
Factories	„	XV of 1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Farcy and Glanders	„	XX of 1879	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	2	...	...

STATEMENT No. II.—*concluded.*

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.	Offences reported.	Complaints dismissed under Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code.		Other cases struck off as false.	Balance of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Persons.					
		Without reference to the Police.	After reference to the Police.				Under trial during the year.	Discharged in consequence of the non-attendance of the complainants or the withdrawal of the complaint.	Acquitted or discharged on other grounds.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred to another province, or trial postponed in consequence of insanity.	Remaining under trial at the close of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
B.—Offences under Special and Local Laws—concluded.												
Ferries ... ... Act XVII of 1878 ...	22	5	...	...	17	17	38	14	12	12	...	...
Foreigners ... ... ,, III of 1864 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forest ... ... ,, VII of 1878 ...	743	17	5	3	718	686	3,845	34	536	3,242	...	33
Gambling ... ... ,, III of 1867 ...	175	...	1	2	172	173	1,089	...	239	822	...	28
Hackney and Stage Carriages ... ... ,, XVI of 1861 & XIV of 1879	396	1	1	...	394	394	466	3	55	408	...	...
License Act ... ... ,, II of 1878 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marriages, Christian ... ... ,, XV of 1872 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipalities ... ... ,, IV of 1873 & XIII of 1884	2,080	14	...	4	2,062	2,049	2,972	79	741	2,143	1	8
Murderous Outrages ... ... ,, XXIII of 1867 & IX of 1877	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mutiny Act ... ... ,, VII of 1867 ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Opium ... ... ,, I of 1878 ...	691	37	...	3	651	643	988	1	231	739	1	11
Pleaders ... ... ,, XVIII of 1879 ...	2	...	...	...	2	2	3	...	...	3	...	...
Police ... ... ,, V of 1861 ...	7,292	7	...	...	285	6,921	11,521	8	1,304	10,202	2	5
Post-Office ... ... ,, XIV of 1866 ...	10	...	...	...	10	10	11	...	4	7	...	...
Printing Presses ... ... ,, XXV of 1867 ...	2	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	2	...	...	...
Prisons ... ... ,, XXVI of 1870 ...	87	8	...	...	79	79	106	...	16	90	...	...
Prostitutes ... ... ,, III of 1880 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab Courts Act ... ... ,, XVIII of 1884 ...	3	...	...	...	3	3	3	...	...	3	...	...
Punjab Laws Act ... ... ,, IV of 1872 ...	600	7	7	2	584	585	1,009	4	229	771	1	4
Railways ... ... ,, IV of 1879 ...	238	4	1	1	232	209	322	...	77	245	...	...
Registration ... ... ,, III of 1877 ...	9	...	...	...	9	9	23	...	6	17	...	...
Salt and Saltpetre ... ... ,, XII of 1882 ...	130	1	...	...	129	129	194	...	48	142	...	4
Stamps ... ... ,, I of 1879 ...	59	2	...	...	57	57	78	...	19	57	...	2
Telegraph ... ... ,, I of 1876 ...	5	...	...	...	5	4	5	...	1	4	...	...
Treasure Trove ... ... ,, VI of 1878 ...	5	...	...	...	5	5	10	...	2	8	...	...
Vagrancy, European ... ... ,, IX of 1874 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wandering and dangerous lunatics ... ... ,, XXXVI of 1858 ...	2	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	2	...	...	...

Forest Rules of 1885										370	31	...			339	339	1,743	20	370	1,347		3	
Explosives Act IV of 1884										2			1		1	1	1			1			
Breach of Chaukidára Rules, Section 44										1					1	1	2			2			
Land Revenue Act, XVII of 1887										91	1				90	90	369		59	310			
Notification No. 819, dated 15th July 1890.		Cow-slaughter								1					1	1	6			6			
Section 514 Criminal Procedure Code										35					35	35	50		11	34			
Act I of 1889										1					1	1	1			1			
Section 156, Military Rules										3					3	3	3			3			
Section 45, Criminal Procedure Code										2					2	2	4		3	1			
Section 100 Criminal Procedure Code										1					1	1	3		3				
Army Act										1					1	1	1		1				
Act XXI of 1879										1					1	1	2			2			
Forfeiture of s curity										23					23	23	44		9	35			
Frontier Regulations.																							
Regulation VII of 1872, Sections 3, 5 and 6																							
Do. IV of 1887,		,,	24 and 25							9					9	17	17		4	13			
Do.		,,	31							6					6	6	7		4	2			
Do.	,,	,,	32							19					19	27	36	4	13	18			
Do.	,,	,,	36							18					18	18	23		4	19			
Do.	,,	,,	39							66					66	66	229	13	12	204			
Do.	,,	,,	40							241				...	241	241	968	13	78	875			
Do	,,	,,	45													35	43			43			
Do	,,	,,	10							54					54	54	85	6	40	39			
Do.	,,	,,	27							1					1	1	...						
Do.	,,	,,	30							1					1	1							
Do.	,,	,,	33							3					3	3							
Do.	,,	,,	35							41					41	41	63		36	25		2	
Total										34,052	2,906	1,969		62	29,115	28,205	57,508	4,461	12,602	40,047		28	370
GRAND TOTAL										132,349	34,585	10,450		1,775	105,539	83,736	178,815	48,241	53,570	74,565		160	2,279

STATEMENT No. III.

STATEMENT OF MISCELLANEOUS PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1890.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Nature of proceedings.	Total number for disposal (including pending from previous year.)		Disposed of during the year.			Remaining under trial.		Remarks
	Cases.	Persons	Cases.	Persons.				
				Discharged	Convicted	Cases	Persons	
1. Proceedings against witnesses under sections 87 to 89 and 485.	32	33	26	12	15	6	6	
2. Proceedings under Chapter VIII to prevent breach of the peace	3,020	11,979	2,997	6,136	5,773	23	76	
3. Proceedings under Chapter VIII. security for good behaviour	5,202	6 249	5,162	1,241	4 902	40	46	
4. Proceedings against local nuisances, Chapter X	84	385	79	128	241	5	16	
5. Disputes as to immoveable property, Chapter XII	254	701	251	598	97	3	6	
6 Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under section 250	907	1.079	907		1.079	...	...	
7. Non-attendance of jurors or assessors, Chapter XXIII ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8. Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI	1,556	1,556	1,546	1,282	264	10	10	
9. Forfeiture of bonds under Chapter XLII	394	597	375	176	389	19	22	
Total ...	11,449	22,579	11,343	9,567	12,830	106	182	

STATEMENT No. IV.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE GENERAL RESULT OF CRIMINAL TRIALS IN THE TRIBUNALS OF VARIOUS CLASSES IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1890.

STATEMENT

STATEMENT SHOWING THE GENERAL RESULT OF CRIMINAL TRIALS IN THE

Class of tribunal.	NUMBER OF PERSONS FOR DISPOSAL.								PERSONS			
	Remaining at the end of the previous year.	Brought to trial during the year.						Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Discharged without trial.		Acquitted.
		Under arrest by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.	Received on commitment or reference.	Received on transfer.			In consequence of the non-appearance of the complainants or withdrawal of complaint.	On other grounds.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I.—Magistrates.												
Special Magistrates	4	15	6	2,136	595	...	...	2,756	6	273	52	587
Honorary Magistrates... 2nd and 3rd class ...	131	2,086	847	7,613	254	...	...	10,931	9	4,228	1,434	1,861
Honorary Magistrates... 1st class	109	1,700	521	2,974	190	...	...	5,494	22	1,218	1,092	928
Benches of Magistrates	62	5,390	408	8,641	215	...	...	14,722	1	4,391	1,137	2,144
Stipendiary Magistrates other than Chief Magistrates of Districts. 2nd and 3rd class ...	871	18,383	6,398	56,551	2,490	...	...	84,693	33	30,707	10,784	13,306
Stipendiary Magistrates other than Chief Magistrates of Districts. 1st class	1,167	26,054	4,920	19,934	1,390	44	2	53,511	68	6,997	11,410	6,692
District and Divisional Magistrates' cases referred under section 340, Criminal Procedure Code	5	56	2	...	...	455	...	518	2	...	21	64
Chief Magistrates of Districts. Under ordinary powers	206	3,957	283	1,366	172	75	...	6,149	50	149	1,612	674
Chief Magistrates of Districts. Under powers under section 30, Criminal Procedure Code ...	63	1,066	30	4	4	2	1	1,170	2	2	104	91
Total	2,708	58,713	13,415	99,219	5,310	576	3	179,944	193	47,965	27,646	26,347
II.—Courts of Sessions.												
Trials under Chapter XIX...	86	...	...	...	...	786	4	876	4	...	...	319
References under section 34, Criminal Procedure Code	1	...	...	..	...	176	...	177	...	..	...	8
Other references	1	...	...	...	...	109	...	110	...	...	...	20
Total	88	...	...	...	..	1,071	4	1,163	4	...	...	347
III.—Chief Court.												
Original trials	...	...	...	...	..	5	...	5	...	...	1	...
References under section 374, Criminal Procedure Code	30	...	...	...	...	124	...	154	..	...	...	22
Total	30	...	...	...	...	129	...	159	...	...	1	22
Grand Total	2,826	58,713	13,415	99,219	5,310	1,776	7	181,266	197	47,965	27,647	26,716

No. IV.

TRIBUNALS OF VARIOUS CLASSES IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1890.

DISPOSED OF.								NUMBER OF CASES DISPOSED OF.							
CONVICTED									SUMMONS CASES.		WARRANT CASES.				
On regular trial		*On summary trial.*													
Appealable sentence passed.	Non-appealable sentence passed.	Appealable sentence passed.	Non-appealable sentence passed	Committed or referred.	Total.	Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year	Enquiries under Chapter XVIII.	Tried regularly.	Tried summarily.	Tried regularly.	Tried summarily.	Total.	Total number of cases pending.	Number of cases pending over three months.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1,790	...	...	...		2,717	39	1,269	...	1,256	...	3	...	1,259	9	1	3	2,548
3,230	23	...	...	28	10,813	118	4,755		3,030	...	1,726	...	4,756	43	...	6	14,662
994	1,465	...	...	20	5,439	55	2,719	14	1,260	...	1,463	...	2,746	31	...	10	11,553
4,266		2,720	..	..	14,659	63	7,611		4,061	1,454	1,198	888	7,601	28	..	4	14,454
27,415	319	..	791	490	83,845	848	36,255	43	21,835	715	13,599	..	36,192	337	9	6	97,410
13,336	10,447	63	618	762	52,793	718	27,042	336	9,515	1,616	15,479	193	27,139	284	9	9	110,074
327	99	...	3	...	516	2	342	2	6	...	333	2	343	2	...	4	177
709	2,248	9	359	99	5,969	180	2,728	63	550	66	1,899	100	2,678	158	83	12	6,772
713	23	...	..	161	1,096	74	664	35	5	...	606	...	646	40	.	21	6,401
52,840	14,321	2,792	4,171	1,560	177,847	2,097	83,385	493	41,527	3,851	36,306	1,183	83,360	1,032	102	8	264,054
309	13	...	..	124	769	107	390	...	...	...	377	...	377	52	9	51	5,333
158	..	...	...	...	166	11	138	...	..	...	132		132	7	...	7	183
85	5	...	...	...	110	..	105	...	...	...	106	..	106	...	...	5	104
552	18	..	...	124	1,045	118	633	...	..		615	..	615	59	9	34	5,620
..	4	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	2	..	2	...	...	31	6
..	85	...	...	..	107	47	100	..	...	...	87	...	87	39	1	49	...
...	89	...	...	...	112	47	108	..	...	...	89	..	89	39	1	48	6
53,401	14,431	2,792	4,171	1,684	179,004	2,262	84,126	493	41,527	3,851	37,010	1,183	84,064	1,130	112	8	269,680

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED BY THE

Class of tribunal.	Persons sentenced to												Persons sentenced to find or give.		
	Death.	Transportation.		Penal servitude.	Imprisonment.			Forfeiture of property.	Fine.		Whipping.		Sureties of the peace.	Recognizance to keep the peace.	Sureties for good behaviour.
		For life.	For a term.		Rigorous.		Simple.		With imprisonment or transportation.	Without imprisonment or transportation.	In addition to other punishment.	In lieu of other punishment.			
					With solitary confinement.	Without solitary confinement.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
I.—Magistrates.															
Special Magistrates	..	...	..	...	..	108	81	...	97	1,658	...	..	...	..	...
Honorary Magistrates — 2nd and 3rd class	...	...	...	.	252	219	34	...	338	2,738	1	10	...	...	...
Honorary Magistrates — 1st class		..	...	...	431	197	36	...	393	1,030	14	65	168	12	221
Benches of Magistrates	...	..	...	...	144	205	24	...	159	6,543	...	70	..	.	...
Stipendiary Magistrates other than Chief Magistrates of Districts — 2nd and 3rd class	..	...	...	...	2,582	3,041	296	..	4,401	22,200	7	400	...	...	...
Stipendiary Magistrates other than Chief Magistrates of Districts — 1st class	...	..	..	...	..	4,033	1,852	224	. .	4,602	9,967	184	810	8,901	1,200	3,894
District and Divisional Magistrates—Cases referred under section 349, Criminal Procedure Code	.	...	...	...	263	56	2		193	25	35	104	6	...	...
Chief Magistrates of Districts — Under ordinary powers	..	...	...	..	453	274	66	5	397	1,122	17	82	454	32	847
Chief Magistrates of Districts — Under powers under section 30, Criminal Procedure Code	.	...	...	...	633	68	10	...	336	8	57	15	..	...	...
Total	..	...	..	.	9,891	6,020	723	5	10,976	45,291	315	1,556	4,529	1,244	4,962
II.—Courts of Sessions. — Original trials	..	117	6	...	157	30	1	..	67	10	1	1	...	...	...
References under section 34, Criminal Procedure Code	...	...	14	...	141	3	...	...	47	...	8	...	...	...	...
Other references	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	90
Total	..	117	20	..	298	33	1	...	114	10	9	1	...	6	90
III.—Chief Court. — Original trials	..	...	...	..	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
References under section 374, Criminal Procedure Code	53	29	..	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	53	29	..	...	3	4	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	53	146	20	..	9,992	6,057	724	5	11,091	45,301	324	1,557	4,529	1,250	5,052

No. V.

VARIOUS CRIMINAL TRIBUNALS IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1890.

Persons imprisoned in default of furnishing security for good behaviour		DETAIL OF PUNISHMENT.																			
		FINE.										IMPRISONMENT.									
												15 days and under.		*6 months and under.*		*2 years and under.*		*Above 2 years.*		*Above 7 years.*	
Rigorous.	Simple.	Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000	Total amount of fines imposed.	Amount realized.	Amount ordered by way of compensation.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.										
...	..	1,571	184	...	...	...	...	9,892	9,455	799	763	93	30	15	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	2,604	410	54	8	.	.	19,083	17,602	2,218	1,648	90	14	375	20	6	...	...	...	...	...
69	2	879	491	52	10	..	...	23,046	16,608	3,027	1,769	8	16	344	18	345	4	...	...	...	...
...	...	6,465	227	9	1	..	. .	13,405	11,662	1,409	470	59	10	290	5	...	...	...	...	..	..
..	..	22,506	3,820	250	25	..	..	1,76,158	1,51,045	17,195	10,127	1,104	161	4,519	135	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,562	17	9,942	3,995	506	179	7	..	2,13,265	1,40,692	39,055	20,023	430	56	3,219	171	4,564	14	134	...	...	...
...	...	70	130	14	4	..	...	6,052	2,552	580	205	...	...	77	...	239	2	3	...	...	...
229	...	681	417	213	187	18	3	1,02,173	83,682	38,616	32,202	65	5	233	60	528	1	130	...	...	..
...	..	52	202	65	22	2	1	20,837	12,427	2,798	1,089	1	2	62	5	176	3	402	...	...	...
1,860	19	44,761	9,876	1,163	436	27	4	5,83,911	4,54,725	1,05,787	69,196	1,850	303	9,134	415	5,858	24	729	..	...	..
...	..	2	53	14	7	1	...	6,055	3,464	350	185	...	...	19	1	35	...	80	...	42	...
...	.	3	29	8	7	...	...	3,770	3,647	761	832	...	...	...	...	2	...	142	...	2	...
84	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	1	58	...	12	...
84	1	5	82	22	14	1	...	10,425	7,111	1,111	1,017	...	...	19	1	51	1	289	...	56	...
...	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	1	...	...	..	..	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	..
...	.	...	1	...	...	..	.	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	...	...
1,944	20	44,766	9,059	1,185	450	28	4	5,94,356	4,61,836	1,06,898	70,213	1,850	303	9,153	416	5,914	25	1,020	...	56	...

STATEMENT No. VA.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PARTICULARS OF WHIPPINGS INFLICTED BY THE CRIMINAL TRIBUNALS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1890.

PART I.

Showing whippings inflicted under Sections 2 and 3, Act VI of 1864, in lieu of other punishments.

Offences for which awarded.	Number of stripes awarded.												Total.		Remarks.
	5 and under.		6 to 10.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 25.		26 to 30.				
	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	Adults.	Juveniles.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
In lieu of other punishments. (Sections 2 and 3, Act VI of 1864).															
1. Theft, as defined in section 378, I. P. C	60	...	201	...	223	4	160	1	54	2	92	6	653	150	
" 380 "	9	...	80	...	45	...	33	...	16	...	31	2	133	33	
" 381 "	3	...	11	...	10	...	22	...	3	...	8	...	55	11	
" 382 "	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Extortion, as defined in section 388 "	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	
" 389 "	...	...	9	...	5	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	16	...	
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in section 411 "	...	...	20	...	55	1	45	...	25	...	36	1	170	13	
" 412 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in section 443 "	...	...	9	1	8	...	7	1	1	...	2	...	19	10	
5. Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in section 444 "	...	...	7	...	8	...	9	...	3	...	14	...	44	2	
6 House-breaking, as defined in section 445 "	1	...	12	...	7	...	12	...	2	...	5	...	34	5	
7. House-breaking by night, as defined in section 446 "	3	...	18	2	25	...	35	1	18	...	22	1	101	24	
8. Offence under section 49, Act XXVI of 1870	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	
9. Offence under section 19, Act XXVII of 1871	2	1	6	...	18	1	1	...	7	1	8	2	46	1	
10. Offence under section 377 "	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
11. Offence under section 147 "	...	...	...	...	..	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
12 Do. section 448 "	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	
Total	78	1	324	3	413	6	328	3	136	3	221	12	1,279	240	

STATEMENT No. VA—*continued.*

PART II.

Showing whippings inflicted in addition to other punishments, Sections 3 and 4, Act VI of 1864.

OFFENCES FOR WHICH AWARDED.	NUMBER OF STRIPES.							REMARKS.
	5 and under	6 to 10	11 to 15	16 to 20	21 to 25	26 to 30.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
In addition to other punishments. (Sections 3 and 4)								
A.—SECTION 3.								
1. Theft, as defined in section 378, I. P. C.	1	9	31	33	11	58	143	
1. Theft, as defined in „ 380 „	1	...	3	4	2	5	15	
1. Theft, as defined in „ 381 „	...	..	...	1	2	2	5	
1. Theft, as defined in „ 382 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Extortion, as defined in section 388 „	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
2. Extortion, as defined in „ 389 „	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in section 411 „	1	...	8	7	0	9	26	
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in „ 412 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in section 443 „	...	1	..	...	...	2	3	
5. Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in section 444 „	...	...	2	6	2	2	12	
6. House-breaking, as defined in section 445, „	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
7. House-breaking by night, as defined in section 446 „	...	2	3	9	5	17	36	
8. Offence under section 19, Act XXVII of 1871 „	...	7	11	12	3	27	60	
9. Offence under section 14, Act III of 1880	...	...		...	„	...		
B.—SECTION 4								
1. False evidence, as defined in section 193, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1. False evidence, as defined in „ 194 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1. False evidence, as defined in „ 195 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2 False charge of unnatural offence, as defined in sections 211 and 377, „	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
3. Assault, as defined in section 351 „	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
4 Rape, as defined in section 375 „	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
5 Unnatural offence, as defined in section 377 „	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	
6. Robbery, as defined in section 390 „	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	
7. Dacoity, as defined in section 391 „	...	...	...	...	...		...	
8. Attempt at robbery, as defined in section 393 „	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	
9. Hurt in committing robbery, as defined in section 394 „		...	1	...	...	2	3	
10. Receiving stolen property, as defined in section 413 „	...	...	..	...	...		..	
11 Forgery, as defined in section 463 „	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	
11 Forgery, as defined in „ 466 „	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	
11 Forgery, as defined in „ 467 „	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	
11 Forgery, as defined in „ 468 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11 Forgery, as defined in „ 469 „	...		...	..	..	...	...	
12. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in section 443 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13. Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in section 444 „	..	..	...	...	...	1	1	
14. House-breaking, as defined in section 445 „		...	..	...	..	...		
15 House-breaking by night, as defined in section 446 „	1	1	..	3	...	2	7	
TOTAL .	4	20	54	75	33	129	315	

STATEMENT No. VA—*concluded.*

PART III.

Showing whippings inflicted under Section 5, Act VI of 1864, on juveniles for offences other than those specified in Parts I and II

OFFENCE.	Stripes.												Total.	Remarks.
	5 and under.		6 to 10.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 25.		26 to 30.			
	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Section 377, Indian Penal Code ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	4	.	9	
„ 448 do. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
„ 376 do. ...	1	...	1	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	
„ 354 do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2		2	
„ 403 do ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	
„ 429 do ...	...	...	...	...	1	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	
„ 379 do. ..	...	...	...	...	2	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	2	
„ 380 do. ...	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	
Act III of 1867 ...	2	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	2	
ection 323, Indian Penal Code ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	2	
„ 147 do ...	1	...	...	...	..	..	.	..	...	...	...	...	1	
„ 325 do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...		...	...	1	
„ 17, Act XIII of 1885, Railway	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Total ...	6	...	3	...	5	...	6	...	1	..	7	...	28	

PART IV.

Showing relative number of times whipping was awarded, as compared with other punishments.

Punishments.	Number	Remarks.
1	2	3
1 Total number of whippings awarded .	1,871	
2. Total number of other punishments in cases in which whipping might have been legally inflicted	14,145	
Percentage of whipping ...	13·22	

STATEMENT No. VI.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE RESULT OF APPEALS AND REVISIONS IN CRIMINAL CASES IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1890.

TRIBUNALS	Number of Persons.											Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.
	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the courts	Died, escaped or transferred.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed after hearing.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence or orders reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or commitment ordered.	Referred for revision to the Chief Court.	Pending trial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Appeals.												
To—												
District Magistrates	10,545	2	3,377	3,151	1	1,307	2,059	3	199	...	446	12
Courts of Sessions	6,881	11	2,534	2,094	...	771	1,238	1	54	...	178	14
Chief Court { By persons convicted	761	1	182	221	...	115	111	...	4	...	127	47
Chief Court { By Government from judgments of acquittal ...	10	...	...	9	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total ...	18,197	14	6,093	5,475	1	2,193	3,408	4	257	...	752	14
Revision.												
By—												
District Magistrates	3,842	...	2,955	...	...	...	...	...	620	94	173	10
Courts of Sessions	1,173	...	919	...	...	...	..	...	154	53	47	16
Chief Court	3,513	19	2,222	213	23	201	409	...	236	...	190	35
Total ...	8,528	19	6,096	213	23	201	409	...	1,010	147	410	12
Grand Total	26,725	33	12,189	5,688	24	2,394	3,817	4	1,267	147	1,162	...

STATEMENT No. VII.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE USE OF JURORS AND ASSESSORS IN THE CRIMINAL COURTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1890.

Class of Courts.	Established or average number of jury or assessors in each case.	Number of cases tried by jury.	Number of cases tried by assessors.	Jury trials.					Assessors' trials.				Class of cases in which jurors and assessors have been principally employed.
				Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict.	Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the verdict.		Number of persons of the verdict in respect to whom the Judge disapproved.		Number of cases in which the Judge agreed with the assessors.	Number of cases in which the Judge differed from			
					Wholly.	Partially.	Whose cases he referred under section 307, Criminal Procedure Code.	Whose cases he did not refer under section 307, Criminal Procedure Code.		One assessor.	Two assessors.	Three assessors.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter X Criminal Procedure Code. } Jurors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Courts of Sessions—Assessors	3	...	349	...	...	...	...	...	266	22	23	38	Sessions trials.
Chief Court, Original Criminal Jurisdiction. } Jurors	9	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Original trials.
Total	...	1	349	1	...	...	...	...	266	22	23	38	

STATEMENT No. VIII.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE GENERAL RESULT OF THE TRIAL OF EUROPEAN BRITISH SUBJECTS IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1890.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE GENERAL RESULT OF THE TRIAL OF

Description of Offence.	Number of persons accused and brought before a Magistrate.							Number actually brought to trial.	Persons whose cases											
		Within the year.							By District Magistrates and other 1st class Magistrates.							By Court of Sessions.				
	Remaining at the close of the previous year.	On complaint, sec. 191 (a), Criminal Procedure Code.	On Police report, sec. 191 (b), Criminal Procedure Code	By Magistrate *suo motu*, sec. 191 (c), C. P. Code.	On transfer from another province.	Total.	Died, escaped or transferred to other provinces.		Received by transfer under sec. 451 B of the Code.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Committed. To Court of Sessions.	Committed. To High Court.	Transferred by order under sec. 451 B of the Code	Total omitting entries in cols. 10 and 15	Received by transfer under sec. 451 B of the Code.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Transferred to High Court under sec 449 of the Code.	Total exclusive of column 17.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
False evidence and offences against public officers, Chapter XI ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals, Chapter XIV	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Murder	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Culpable homicide ...	...	4	1	1	...	6	...	5	...	...	...	2	4	...	6	...	...	2	...	2
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Hurt	...	14	...	...	...	14	...	10	...	6	8	...	...	...	14	..	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Assault	...	23	2	...	...	25	...	17	2	7	17	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against property, Chapter XVII, I. P. C. — Criminal trespass	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	..	...	...
Offences against property, Chapter XVII, I. P. C. — Mischief	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...
Offences against property, Chapter XVII, I. P. C. — Cheating	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against property, Chapter XVII, I. P. C. — Criminal misappropriation	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	..	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against property, Chapter XVII, I. P. C. — Receiving stolen property ..	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against property, Chapter XVII, I. P. C. — Criminal breach of trust ...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	1
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property mark, Chapter XVIII, I. P. C. ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1
Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX, I. P. C.	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Defamation, Chapter XXI, I. P. C.	...	7	...	...	...	7	...	5	...	...	6	..	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal intimidation, insult or annoyance, Chapter XXII, I. P. C.	...	2	..	...	...	2	...	2	..	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Offences under Special and Local Laws	...	9	13	5	...	27	...	10	2	20	7	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	....
Total ...	...	67	22	6	...	95	...	60	4	39	46	2	5	...	92	...	..	4	.	4

No. VIII

EUROPEAN BRITISH SUBJECTS IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1890.

WERE DISPOSED OF							NUMBER OF CASES.						Subsidiary table.					
By High Court.			Total for all Courts.										35				36	
													Of the Total number of persons shown in				Of cases shown in Col. 30.	
													Column 16.		Column 21.	Columns 21 & 24	Disposed of by Magistrates.	Disposed of by Sessions Judge.
Convicted.	Acquitted.	Total.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Total.	Number of persons under trial at the close of the year.	Brought to trial.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Number of persons who applied to the High Court for an order under sec. 456 of the Code.	Of those entered in col. 5 who applied under section 2, Act III of 1884, for transfer or committal of their cases.	Number of persons who applied to the High Court under section 526 of the Code for the transfer of their cases.	Number who claimed to be tried by a mixed jury, section 451 A. (1) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Number of those in column 35 (1) whose cases were transferred under section 451 B of the Code.	Number who claimed a mixed number of assessors, section 451 (2) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Number who claimed to be tried by a mixed jury, section 451 (1) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Being European British subjects.	Other than European British subjects.	Being European British subjects.	Other than European British subjects.
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	54	...	2	1	4	...	78	1	4	...
...	...	...	1	1	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...											
3	1	4	3	3	6	...	3	3	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	6	8	14	...	11	11	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	7	17	24	1	25	24	1	...	...	...											
...	...	...	1	1	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...											
1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	2	1	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...											
...	...	...	...	6	6	1	7	6	1	...	...	...											
...	...	...	1	1	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	20	7	27	...	27	27	...	...	...	...											
4	1	5	43	51	94	3	91	88	3	...	...	...											

STATEMENT No IX.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DAYS THE SENIOR JUDGE AND EACH OF THE JUDGES OF THE CHIEF COURT, PUNJAB, SAT IN COURT AND AT CHAMBERS IN THE COURT HOUSE DURING THE YEAR 1890.

1	2	3	4	5		6
Name of Judge.	Portion of year during which the Judge was as such present on duty.	Number of days on which the Judges sat in Court for hearing causes	Number of days (if any) not included in column 3 on which the Judges sat in the Court House for the transaction of administrative business.	Average length of daily sitting		Remarks.
				(a) For hearing causes (column 3).	(b) For transaction of administrative business (column 4).	
Sir Meredyth Plowden	Whole year	191	11	7 hours.	6 hours.	There is ordinarily one meeting in each month of the Judges for the transaction of the more important administrative business. The current administrative business is transacted from time to time, or daily by the Judges. The figures in columns 4 and 5 (b) show only the number of meetings of the Judges and their estimated average duration. The time spent by each Judge on current administrative business cannot be ascertained, nor is it always transacted in the Court House. The holidays on which Judges came to the Court House to write judgments, &c., are not included in column 3.
Mr Justice Roe	1st January to 13th April and 1st November to 31st December 1890	102	6	Do.	Do.	
Mr. Justice Frizelle	1st January to 5th March and 22nd November to 31st December 1890	5	...	Do.	...	
Mr. Justice Benton	Whole year	189	8	Do.	6 hours.	
Mr. Justice Rivaz	Ditto	176	5	Do.	Do.	
Mr. Justice Stogdon	6th March to 21st November 1890	143	1	Do.	Do.	
Mr. Justice Beachcroft	14th April to 31st October 1890	111	1	Do.	Do.	

SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT A.

STATEMENT OF ATTENDANCE OF, AND CHARGES INCURRED IN DIETING, WITNESSES IN THE DISTRICT COURTS OF THE PUNJAB, DURING THE YEAR 1890.

District.	Total number of witnesses who attended court.	Total number of witnesses examined.	Total number of witnesses dieted.	Number of witnesses dieted by		Total charges incurred in dieting witnesses by		Average cost of each witness dieted by		Average number of days each witness received diet money before appearance before a Magistrate.	Average number of days each dieted witness was before a Magistrate.	Number of witnesses discharged after								
				Police.	Magistrate.	Police.	Magistrate.	Police.	Magistrate.			One day.	Two days.	Three days.	Four days.	Five days.	Six to eight days.	Nine to fifteen days.	Sixteen days and upwards.	Total.
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
								Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.											
Delhi	9,321	9,141	2,182	1,096	1,088	267	806	0 3 9	0 11 10	2	2	7,907	1,138	201	69	6	...	...	...	9,321
Gurgáon	7,582	7,360	1,232	865	1,103	290	1,069	0 5 4	0 15 4	1	1	7,118	394	34	25	10	1	...	...	7,582
Rohtak	6,014	5,735	1,673	1,343	495	294	192	0 3 6	0 6 2	1	1	5,443	489	54	28	....	...	...	...	6,014
Karnál	5,571	5,524	1,402	1,019	1,191	206	383	0 3 3	0 5 2	...	1	5,455	57	20	29	...	10	...	...	5,571
Ambálla	10,136	9,875	3,472	1,525	2,551	431	1,299	0 4 6	0 8 2	1	1	9,174	785	134	33	8	2	...	...	10,136
Ludhiána	8,654	8,440	1,688	345	1,688	103	651	0 4 9	0 6 3	1	1	8,500	137	17	...	...	...	...	...	8,654
Simla	3,322	3,223	473	94	379	43	182	0 7 4	0 7 8	1	1	3,282	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,322
Jullundur	8,668	8,511	3,174	1,447	2,909	295	1,266	0 3 3	0 7 0	1	1	8,434	206	23	5	...	...	...	...	8,668
Hoshiárpur	6,418	5,951	1,679	1,419	1,120	339	943	0 4 5	0 13 5	1	1	6,128	240	49	1	...	...	...	...	6,418
Kángra	7,198	6,404	4,459	760	3,718	222	1,737	0 4 8	0 7 6	1	1	6,781	267	79	37	17	6	8	3	7,198
Amritsar	16,684	14,774	5,531	1,913	3,618	249	1,281	0 2 6	0 5 8	1	1	15,992	644	48	...	...	...	...	...	16,684
Gurdáspur	9,382	8,543	2,700	1,719	1,697	486	1,031	0 4 6	0 9 8	1	1	8,582	673	127	...	...	...	...	...	9,382
Siálkot	15,000	14,977	1,832	1,536	1,024	633	488	0 6 7	0 7 7	1	1	14,157	784	47	12	...	...	...	...	15,000
Gujránwála	7,135	6,235	2,968	2,602	651	629	274	0 3 10	0 6 9	1	1	6,329	604	177	7	6	12	...	...	7,135
Lahore	17,665	17,393	6,249	3,368	2,881	696	1,348	0 3 5	0 7 6	1	1	16,870	719	66	10	...	...	...	...	17,665
Ferozepore	10,356	10,099	3,300	2,662	757	624	409	0 3 9	0 8 [illegible]	1	1	9,433	664	196	63	...	...	...	...	10,356
Hissár	10,177	9,609	3,370	1,490	2,616	387	1,376	0 4 2	0 8 5	1	1	9,248	828	71	21	9	...	...	...	10,177
Mooltan	12,928	11,424	6,134	1,425	5,777	408	3,917	0 4 6	0 10 10	2	2	10,977	1,521	393	37	...	...	...	...	12,928
Jhang	8,290	7,404	3,289	1,967	1,726	542	682	0 4 5	0 6 4	2	3	6,505	1,222	426	129	2	6	...	...	8,290
Montgomery	7,214	7,214	2,867	2,855	1,241	738	626	0 4 2	0 8 2	2	1	6,769	351	76	18	...	...	...	...	7,214
Mazaffargarh	9,181	8,790	2,661	488	2,271	224	1,586	0 7 4	0 11 2	1	1	8,774	338	40	26	3	...	...	...	9,181
Jhelum	6,881	6,311	1,656	946	830	485	634	0 8 2	0 12 1	...	...	6,138	559	149	35	...	...	...	...	6,881
Gujrát	7,932	6,960	1,669	1,622	617	396	326	0 3 10	0 8 5	1	1	7,470	353	106	3	...	...	...	...	7,932
Shahpur	8,187	7,443	1,470	411	1,245	134	703	0 5 3	0 9 0	1	1	7,038	842	218	76	3	3	7	...	8,187
Rawalpindi	13,612	12,743	3,920	1,482	2,781	432	1,976	0 4 7	0 11 4	1	1	13,132	452	28	...	....	...	...	...	13,612
Dera Ismail Khan	4,682	4,480	1,078	45	1,078	21	1,042	0 7 6	0 15 6	1	1	4,373	162	99	24	13	11	...	...	4,682
Dera Gházi Khan	7,082	7,082	3,613	266	3,347	108	1,707	0 6 6	0 8 2	...	1	6,499	510	73	...	...	...	...	...	7,082
Banna	8,467	8,106	3,080	1,920	1,399	482	784	0 4 0	0 9 0	1	1	8,077	319	57	9	2	3	...	...	8,467
Peshawar	13,172	12,405	3,786	756	3,028	294	1,716	0 6 3	0 9 1	1	1	11,984	1,028	149	11	...	...	...	...	13,172
Hazára	6,433	6,212	1,554	847	1,369	163	517	0 3 1	0 6 1	1	1	6,057	321	51	4	...	...	...	...	6,433
Kohát	6,042	5,686	459	736	1,337	160	590	0 3 6	0 7 0	...	...	5,000	659	280	65	17	21	...	...	6,042
Total	279,386	264,054	84,620	40,969	57,530	10,781	31,541	0 4 2	0 8 9	1	1	257,626	17,306	3,488	777	96	75	15	3	279,386

APPENDIX A TO THE CRIMINAL REPORT FOR 1890.

NOTE ON CERTAIN FEATURES OF THE CRIMINAL ADMINISTRATION IN EACH DISTRICT OF THE PUNJAB.

APPENDIX A.

Note on certain features of the Criminal Administration in each District of the Punjab.

I.—The following statement shows in detail for districts, in regard to offences falling under the Indian Penal Code, the number of offences reported, the number of offences returned as true, the number of cases tried and cases in which a conviction was obtained, and the number of persons convicted to persons tried.—

District		Cases reported.	True cases	Cases brought to trial	Percentage of true cases to cases reported	Percentage of cases brought to trial to true cases	Number of cases in which conviction was obtained.	Percentage of convictions to cases brought to trial	Number of persons tried	Number of persons convicted	Percentage of persons convicted to those tried.
Delhi	1889	4,077	2,219	1,876	54	84	..				
	1890	3,161	2,093	1,798	66	85	620	35	3,947	1,119	28
Gurgaon	1889	2,155	1,209	966	56	80					
	1890	2,288	1,275	1,036	55	81	170	45	2,509	878	35
Rohtak	1889	1,623	1,087	885	66	81	...			...	...
	1890	1,648	1,238	1,058	75	85	518	48	2,065	756	36
Karnal	1889	2,629	1,577	987	59	62	...		...	...	...
	1890	2,148	1,451	1,043	67	71	309	29	2,254	592	26
Amballa	1889	5,990	3,316	2,243	55	67	...	...	....	...	..
	1890	5,101	3,174	2,209	62	69	778	35	4,500	1,243	27
Ludhiana	1889	4,996	3,078	2,818	61	91					
	1890	5,516	2,998	2,643	54	88	673	25	6,311	1,157	18
Simla	1889	590	457	457	77	100	...	...	...	..	...
	1890	659	626	485	95	77	271	55	764	325	42
Jullundur	1889	4,568	3,468	2,769	76	79	...	...	...	...	...
	1890	4,947	3,982	2,987	80	75	467	15	6,805	947	14
Hoshiarpur	1889	4,996	2,957	2,156	59	72			..	...	
	1890	4,639	2,653	2,014	57	75	419	20	4,999	806	16
Kangra	1889	3,886	2,477	2,293	63	92				...	..
	1890	3,769	2,320	2,152	61	92	970	45	4,585	1,608	35
Amritsar	1889	6,376	2,822	2,149	44	76	...	...	..	...	...
	1890	6,129	2,998	2,195	48	73	740	34	4,595	1,152	25
Gurdaspur	1889	6,145	3,482	2,531	56	72	...		..	...	...
	1890	5,870	2,984	2,057	50	68	515	25	4,366	857	19
Sialkot	1889	9,311	5 201	3,232	55	62	..	...	..	.	...
	1890	8,619	4,714	2,853	54	60	1,065	37	6,011	1,905	31
Gujranwala	1889	3,762	2,845	1,906	75	67	...	...	...	...	
	1890	3,770	2,611	1,811	69	69	625	34	3,658	829	22
Lahore	1889	7,393	5,282	2,980	71	56				...	...
	1890	7,174	5,227	2,997	72	57	1,124	37	5,877	1,843	31
Ferozepore	1889	6,300	4,416	3,345	70	75	...	..		...	..
	1890	6,533	4,627	3,379	70	73	833	24	7,585	1,520	20
Rissar	1889	3,197	1,788	1,315	55	73	...	..	..	...	
	1890	3,147	1,742	1,281	55	73	565	44	2,468	883	35
Mooltan	1889	4,479	2,627	2,209	58	84	...	...	..	...	...
	1890	4,462	2,570	2,055	57	79	828	40	4,385	1,374	31
Jhang	1889	2,132	1,291	923	60	71	...	....	...	...	...
	1890	1,822	1,055	838	57	79	516	61	1,604	718	44
Montgomery	1889	3,757	2,552	1,368	68	53	...	...	...	..	...
	1890	3,488	2,289	1,195	65	52	574	48	2,315	912	39
Muzaffargarh	1889	2735	1,806	1,273	66	70	...	...	...	...	...
	1890	2,718	1,764	1,234	65	69	541	43	2,364	827	35
Carried over	1889	91,097	55,957	40,681	.	..	...	...	...	..	...
	1890	87,638	54,391	39,820	...	...	13,421	.	83,967	22,241	...

District.		Cases reported	True cases	Cases brought to trial	Percentage of true cases to cases reported.	Percentage of cases brought to trial to true cases.	Number of cases in which conviction was obtained.	Percentage of convictions to cases brought to trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons convicted.	Percentage of persons convicted to those tried.
Brought over	1889	91,097	55,957	40,681			...				
	1890	87,638	54,891	30,320			13,421		83,967	22,241	...
Jhelum	1889	3,729	2,797	2,034	75	72					
	1890	3,415	2,602	2,006	76	77	679	33	4,562	1,424	31
Gujrat	1889	4,521	2,837	1,970	62	69					
	1890	3,381	1,999	1,740	59	87	580	33	3,691	1,006	27
Shahpur	1889	2,730	1,638	1,164	60	71	...			...	
	1890	2,300	1,151	1,152	50	79	472	41	2,426	945	39
Rawalpindi	1889	8,619	6,052	3,559	70	58					
	1890	7,723	5,203	3,314	67	63	1,369	41	7,124	2,160	30
D. I. Khan	1889	2,001	1,262	906	63	71	...			...	
	1890	2,312	1,247	814	53	65	475	58	1,637	772	47
D. G. Khan	1889	1,873	1,505	1,566	80	104	...				
	1890	2,155	1,822	1,528	84	83	801	52	3,188	1,394	44
Bannu	1889	2,481	2,312	1,518	93	65					
	1890	2,467	2,260	1,593	91	70	687	43	3,635	1,317	36
Peshawar	1889	3,317	2,470	1,888	74	76					
	1890	3,175	2,397	1,826	75	76	841	46	4,281	1,709	40
Hazara	1889	2,450	1,522	1,158	62	76	...			...	
	1890	1,979	1,524	1,132	77	74	348	30	2,769	708	25
Kohat	1889	1,737	1,679	1,566	96	93				...	
	1890	1,662	1,525	1,106	91	72	423	38	2,168	842	39
Total	1889	124,558	80,031	58,010	64	72					
	1890	118,297	76,124	55,531	64	72	20,096	36	119,398	34,518	29

II.—The following notes will show the state of the criminal administration in each district of the province in regard to the points brought out in the foregoing statement:—

DELHI.—Reported crime has decreased 23 per cent, while true cases are only about 6 per cent below the number for the year 1889. The number of cases brought to trial is only 78 less than in the previous year. The percentage of true to reported crime is 66 as against 54 in 1889, while the percentage of cases brought to trial to true cases stands at 85 in 1890, against 84 in the year 1889. The percentage of cases in which a conviction was obtained to cases brought to trial was 35, while the percentage of persons convicted to persons tried was only 28. The provincial percentages were 64, 72, 36 and 29, respectively. Judged by these figures, there has been a decided improvement in the criminal administration. False cases have largely decreased, but the proportion of convictions is not high.

Gurgaon.—There has been a slight increase in reported crime. The percentages were:—

	1889.	1890.	Provincial.
True to reported offences	56	55	64
Cases tried to true cases	80	81	72
Cases in which convictions were obtained to cases tried	...	45	36
Persons convicted to persons tried ...	...	35	29

The District Magistrate points out that agricultural conditions have been unfavorable for several years, and that as several Native States border on the district, it is difficult to follow up offenders, and to exercise satisfactory control over the criminal classes.

Rohtak.—Reported crime is stationary, but not excessive; true cases are 14 per cent higher than in the year 1889. More cases by 19 per cent were brought to trial. The percentages were:—

	1889.	1890	Provincial.
True to reported cases	66	75	64
Cases tried to true cases	81	85	72
Cases in which convictions were obtained to true cases	...	48	36
Persons convicted to those tried...	...	36	29

The state of the criminal administration is normal for the district, and the working has on the whole been good.

Karnal.—The number of reported offences fell by over 18 per cent; true cases fell by 8 per cent, while cases brought to trial rose by a little over 5 per cent. The percentages were:—

	1889.	1890	Provincial
True to reported cases	59	67	64
Cases tried to true cases	62	71	72
Cases in which a conviction was obtained to cases brought to trial	29	36	
Persons convicted to those tried	26	29	

The percentage of convictions is low; but in other respects the results appear to be fair.

AMBALLA.—Reported offences have fallen by 15 per cent, while true cases are only 4 per cent below the number for the year 1889. The number brought to trial was only 34 less than in the preceding year. The proportion of true cases to cases reported has risen from 55 to 62 per cent, that of cases tried to true cases from 67 to 69 per cent. The proportion of cases in which a conviction was obtained to cases brought to trial was 35 per cent, while the percentage of persons convicted to those tried was 27. For the province the figures were 64, 72, 36 and 29, respectively. The District Magistrate has pointed out that transfers of civil officers have been very numerous during the year 1890, and rightly thinks that this must have unfavorably affected the administration of criminal justice to some extent.

Ludhiana.—Crime shows a marked increase in this district. The number of reported cases has gone up 10 per cent, the number of true cases is, however, shown as 3 per cent below that for the year 1889 Fewer cases by 6 per cent were brought to trial. The proportion of:—

	Percentages.		
	1889.	1890	Provincial
True to reported cases was	61	54	64
Cases brought to trial to true cases	91	88	72
Cases in which a conviction was obtained to cases brought to trial		25	36
Persons convicted to those tried		18	29

The results cannot be regarded as satisfactory. The supervision over the criminal administration of this district was lax for a portion of the year, owing to causes known to the Government.

Simla.—The Simla district occupies a peculiar position, as it consists of several isolated tracts of territory situated in the hills and surrounded by Native States. There is not much serious crime The total number of offences reported was only 659, being 69 more than in the year 1889. Of cases reported 95 per cent are shown as true, and 77 per cent of these were brought to trial, in 1889, the figures were 77 and 100 respectively. Convictions were obtained in 55 per cent of the cases tried. The percentage of persons convicted to those tried was 42.

JULLUNDUR.—The number of offences reported has risen by 8 per cent, true cases by 15 per cent, and cases brought to trial by 8 per cent. The proportion of:—

	Percentages.		
	1889.	1890.	Provincial.
True to reported offences was	76	80	64
Cases brought to trial to true cases... ...	79	75	72
Cases in which a conviction was obtained to cases tried		15	36
Persons convicted to those tried		14	29

In only one out of every 9 cases admitted to have occurred was any one punished. It is not surprising that under these circumstances crime should increase

HOSHIARPUR.—There was a decrease of 7 per cent in the number of reported offences, and of 10 per cent in true cases; the number brought to trial also decreased 7 per cent. The proportion of:—

	Percentages.		
	1889	1890	Provincial.
True to reported offences was	59	57	64
Cases brought to trial to true cases	72	75	72
Cases in which a conviction was obtained to cases tried		20	36
Persons convicted to those tried		16	29

The working has not therefore been good.

Kangra.—This district is a Himalayan tract of large extent; the population is sparse and there is not much serious crime. There was a slight decrease of crime, but the proportion of true cases to cases reported was only 61 per cent in 1890, against 63 in the preceding year. So large a proportion as 39 per cent having been thrown out *in limine*, it is not surprising to find

the proportion of cases brought to trial to true cases standing at 92 in each of the two past years. Convictions were obtained in 45 per cent of the cases tried which was good. The percentage of persons convicted to those tried was 35. The district appears to have been well administered.

AMRITSAR.—There were 6,129 offences reported against 6,376 in the preceding year; but only 2,998 of these, against 2,822 in the year 1889, were returned as true, being 48 against 44 per cent. The number tried was 2,195 in 1,890 and 2,149 in 1889, being 73 as against 76 per cent. Convictions were obtained in 34 per cent of cases tried. The percentage of persons convicted to those tried was 25. It is difficult to believe that more than half of the offences reported were so obviously false as to justify the courts in throwing them out without any enquiry. The action in this respect has been decidedly abnormal. A high proportion of cases tried and convicted respectively, follows naturally on such a wholesale summary dismissal of complaints. The action under chapter VIII of the Code of Criminal Procedure has been moderate during the year under report.

Gurdaspur.—In this district also criminal business has been heavy, but there has been a slight decrease of crime as compared with the previous year. The proportion of summary dismissals (50 per cent) was very large, and can hardly be regarded as satisfactory. Judged by the percentages shown in the statement the results are not very good, thus:—

	1889.	1890.	Provincial.
Percentage of true to reported offences ...	56	50	64
„ of cases tried to true cases ...	72	68	72
„ of cases in which a conviction was obtained to cases tried		25	36
„ of persons convicted to those tried		19	29

SIALKOT.—The figures for this district stand higher than those for any other district in the province. They were as follows:—

	Number.		*Percentages.*		
	1889	1890.	1889.	1890.	Provincial
Offences reported	9,371	8,649	...	...	...
True cases	5,201	4,714	55	54	64
Cases brought to trial	3,232	2,853	62	60	72
Cases in which a conviction was obtained ...	1,065		...	37	36
Number of persons convicted	1,905		...	31	29

Though as many as 46 per cent of complaints were thrown out *in limine*, yet only 60 per cent of the remainder reached the stage of a trial. It is not surprising that the percentage of convictions obtained to cases tried should under those circumstances stand high. The action in regard to summary dismissals was drastic, but nevertheless only about one out of every five true cases resulted in a conviction.

Gujranwala.—The number of offences reported was only 8 more than in the year 1889; the proportion of:—

	Percentages		
	1889	1890.	Provincial
True cases to reported cases fell from... ...	75	to 69	64
Cases brought to trial to true cases rose from ...	67	to 69	72
Cases in which a conviction was obtained to cases tried was	...	34	36
Persons convicted to those tried was ...	...	22	29

These results are fairly satisfactory.

LAHORE.—In this district the figures for the year 1890 differ very little from those for the year 1889. Complaints seem to require more rigid scrutiny in the first instance, as only 28 per cent were rejected, against 36 per cent for the province; the proportion of cases brought to trial is low in consequence. The proportion of cases in which a conviction was obtained is good. The percentages were:—

	1889.	1890.	Provincial.
True cases to reported cases	71	72	64
Cases brought to trial to true cases	56	57	72
Cases in which a conviction was obtained to cases tried ...	37	36	
Persons convicted to those tried	31	29	

FEROZEPORE.—As compared with the preceding year, the number of offences reported rose by about 4 per cent; the number returned as true by 5 per cent; the number tried remaining almost the same. The percentages were:—

	1889.	1890.	Provincial
True cases to offences reported	70	70	64
Cases brought to trial to true cases	75	73	72
Cases in which a conviction was obtained to true cases ...	24	36	
Persons convicted to those tried	20	29	

In only 833 out of 4,627 true cases was any person convicted.

Hissar.—The figures for each of the two past years are almost identical; so closely do they correspond that a suspicion arises that the statistics have not been correctly compiled The proportion of:—

	Percentages. 1889.	1890.	Provincial.
True cases to offences reported was	55	55	64
Cases tried to true cases was	73	73	72
Cases in which a conviction was obtained to cases tried ...	44	36	
Persons convicted to those tried	35	29	

MOOLTAN.—The working has been good in this district if the figures are correct. The number of offences reported was 4,462 in 1890, against 4,479 in the preceding year; true cases stood at 2,570 against 2,627; cases brought to trial at 2,055 against 2,209. Under the two first heads the figures for the two years were very nearly the same; under the last head there has been a falling off. The proportion of:—

	Percentages. 1889.	1890.	Provincial.
True cases to offences reported was	58	57	64
Cases tried to true cases	84	79	72
Cases in which a conviction was obtained to cases tried ...	40	36	
Persons convicted to those tried	31	29	

Jhang.—The number of offences reported has fallen by 15 per cent; true cases by 18 per cent; cases brought to trial by 9 per cent. The proportion of:—

	Percentages. 1889.	1890.	Provincial
True cases to offences reported was	60	57	64
Cases brought to trial to true cases	71	79	72
Cases in which convictions were obtained to cases tried ...	61	36	
Persons convicted to those tried	44	29	

The results are satisfactory, the percentage of convictions being remarkably high.

Montgomery.—Reported offences have fallen by 7 per cent; true cases by 10 per cent; and cases brought to trial by 12 per cent. The proportion of:—

	Percentages. 1889.	1890.	Provincial.
True cases to those reported was...	68	65	64
Cases tried to true cases	53	52	72
Cases in whch a conviction was obtained to cases tried ..	48	36	
Persons convicted to those tried	39	29	

As only 52 per cent of true cases were brought to trial, the high percentage of convictions is not extraordinary. The working appears to have been satisfactory in most respects.

Muzaffargarh.—In this district the figures for each of the past two years are so similar as to raise doubts as to their accuracy. They were as follows:—

	1889.	1890.	Provincial.
Offences reported	2,735	2,718	...
True cases	1,806	1,764	...
Cases tried	1,273	1,234	...
Percentage of true cases to those reported ...	66	65	64
„ of cases tried to true cases	70	69	72
„ of cases in which a conviction was obtained to cases tried	43	36	
„ of persons convicted to those tried	35	29	

The results shown are good.

JHELUM.—In this district reported offences have fallen by about 9 per cent, true cases by 7 per cent; and cases brought to trial by 1 per cent. The proportion of—

	Percentages. 1889.	1890.	Provincial.
True to reported offences was	75	76	64
Cases tried to true cases	72	77	72
Cases in which a conviction was obtained to true cases ...	33	36	
Persons convicted to those tried	31	29	

These results are good.

Gujrat.—The number of offences reported has fallen by as much as 25 per cent; true cases by 30 per cent; and cases brought to trial by 12 per cent. These variations are exceedingly large, but have not been satisfactorily explained. The main reason assigned is the severe fever which prevailed during the autumn months. The percentages were:—

	1889.	1890.	Provincial.
True cases to offences reported	62	59	64
Cases tried to true cases	69	87	72
Cases in which a conviction was obtained to cases tried ...	33	36	
Persons convicted to those tried	27	29	

Shahpur—The number of offences reported has fallen by 12 per cent; true cases by 11 per cent; cases tried by 1 per cent. The proportion of—

	Percentages. 1889.	1890.	Provincial
True cases to cases reported was	60	60	64
Cases tried to true cases	71	79	72
Cases in which a conviction was obtained to cases tried ..		41	36
Persons convicted to those tried		39	29

The working is satisfactory, and it may here be remarked that in this district the state of the criminal administration has shown steady improvement for several successive years.

RAWALPINDI.—This district is second only to the Sialkot district as to the amount of work coming before the courts. The number of reported offences has fallen from 8,619 in the year 1889 to 7,723 in 1890, or by 10 per cent. The number of cases admitted to have occurred has fallen from 6,052 in the former to 5,203 in the latter year, or by 14 per cent.; the number of cases brought to trial has fallen from 3,559 to 3,314 cases, or by 7 per cent. The proportion of—

	Percentages 1889.	1890.	Provincial
True to reported cases was	70	67	64
Cases brought to trial to true cases	58	63	72
Cases in which a conviction was obtained to cases tried ...		41	36
Persons convicted to those tried		30	29

DERA ISMAIL KHAN.—In this district reported crime has increased by 15 per cent, while the number of true cases is shown as only 15 below that for the year 1889. The number of cases brought to trial has also fallen by 10 per cent. The percentages were:—

	1889.	1890.	Provincial.
True to reported offences	63	53	64
Cases tried to true cases	71	65	72
Cases in which a conviction was obtained to cases tried ...		58	36
Persons convicted to those tried		47	29

Having regard to the fact that 47 per cent of the reported cases were summarily thrown out, and that 35 per cent of the balance were not brought to trial, the percentage of convictions is not remarkable. The state of criminal business is not apparently altogether satisfactory.

Dera Ghazi Khan.—In this district also crime has gone up. Offences reported have increased by 15 per cent; true cases have increased by 21 per cent; while the number brought to trial is almost the same as in the preceding year. The proportion of—

	Percentages. 1889.	1890.	Provincial
True to reported offences was	80	84	64
Cases brought to trial to true cases	104	83	72
Cases in which a conviction was obtained to cases tried ...		52	36
Persons convicted to those tried		44	29

The figures for 1889 were admittedly incorrect. The working for the year 1890 shows well.

Bannu.—This is another of the districts in which the figures for each of the two past years are remarkably similar. There were only 17 fewer cases reported and 52 fewer cases returned as true. 75 more cases were tried. These small differences in figures ranging from 2,484 to 1,518 do not inspire confidence in the compilation of the statistics. The proportion of—

	Percentages 1889.	1890.	Provincial.
True to reported offences was	93	91	64
Cases tried to true cases was	65	70	72
Cases in which a conviction was obtained to cases tried ...		43	36
Persons convicted to those tried		36	29

Judging by other districts, it is impossible to believe that in this district only 8 or 9 per cent of the complaints filed are groundless. If the returns are correct the working has been good.

PESHAWAR.—Crime shows a diminution. Reported offences fell by 4 per cent; true cases by 3 per cent; cases brought to trial by 3 per cent The proportion of—

	Percentages. 1889	1890.	Provincial.
True to reported offences was	74	75	64
Cases brought to trial to true cases...	76	76	72
Cases in which convictions were obtained to cases tried ...		46	36
Persons convicted to those tried		40	29

The results are satisfactory and there are other indications to show that the District Magistrate has kept a firm hand on the criminal administration.

Hazara.—Reported offences have fallen by 19 per cent, while true cases were two more than in the year 1889, and cases brought to trial only 26 fewer. The proportion of—

	Percentages.		
	1889	1890	Provincial.
True to reported offences was	62	77	64
Cases brought to trial to true cases	76	74	72
Cases in which a conviction was obtained to cases tried ...	...	30	36
Persons convicted to those tried	...	25	29

The working was good on the whole, though the proportion of convictions was low

Kohat.—Reported offences fell by 4 per cent; true cases by 9 per cent, and cases tried by 29 per cent. The percentages were—

	1889.	1890.	Provincial.
True to reported offences	96	91	64
Cases brought to trial to true cases	93	72	72
Cases in which a conviction was obtained to cases tried ...	...	38	36
Persons convicted to those tried	...	39	29

The results for the year 1890 were not so extraordinarily favorable as those for the year 1889

The figures of the latter year were decidedly untrustworthy.

APPENDIX B TO THE CRIMINAL REPORT FOR 1890.

EXTRACTS FROM DIVISIONAL AND DISTRICT REPORTS.

APPENDIX B.

Extracts from the Annual Criminal Reports of Sessions Judges and District Magistrates.

I—GENERAL REVIEW OF CRIME AND OF OFFENCES UNDER THE INDIAN PENAL CODE.

SESSIONS JUDGE, DELHI.

(Mr. T. Troward).

With the exception of Gurgaon, which shows an increase of 10 per cent over the figures of the preceding year, there has been a general decrease more or less in all the remaining three districts of this division when compared with the figures for the year 1889. The most remarkable decrease under this head appears in the Delhi district, where the figures have fallen off by 17·3 per cent in comparison with 1889, and by 6·0 per cent with those of 1888. Next to it stands Karnal with a decrease of 305 offences, and the last, Rohtak.

The principal decrease in the Delhi district has taken place under the heads of minor hurt and assaults, and the District Magistrate remarks that "these are the kinds of complaints that are most recklessly brought, and I explain the decrease by the praiseworthy action of the courts in 1889, in summarily rejecting under section 203, 37 per cent of the cases with which they were being flooded."

In Karnal the number of offences reported under the Indian Penal Code has fallen off considerably, namely by 481 cases or 18·0 per cent, while under the head of Special and Local Laws there was a comparatively large increase of 176 cases or of 23·3 per cent. It is, however, satisfactory to note that the decrease under the former head in this district was chiefly in offences relating to property, and the increase under the latter head mostly in prosecutions under section 34 of the Police Act.

In Rohtak the fluctuations were very slight, and the figures have practically remained almost stationary during the past three years.

The large increase of 269 offences in the Gurgaon district remarked above has not been explained by the District Magistrate. A comparison of the figures of the past three years indicates a steady increase in the number of offences reported, which is quite inexplicable.

With a general decrease in the number of offences reported in the Delhi, Rohtak and Karnal districts, the total number of cases brought to trial has increased largely in all these districts, and these figures fully bear out the remarks made in the foregoing paragraphs.

The increase in the Gurgaon district is undoubtedly due to the increase in the number of offences reported and returned as true.

The actual increase in the number of cases brought to trial in all the districts, as compared with that of the past year, was 820 cases or of 11 per cent.

The proportion of cases brought to trail to the number admitted to have occurred was :—

District	1888	1889	189
Delhi .. .	90	90	90
Gurgaon	83	85	87
Rohtak .	80	86	89
Karnal	81	73	82

In Delhi the figures have remained almost stationary, while in the other three districts they indicate a marked increase over the figures of the past year.

The following table will show the number of murders returned as true during the past two years in the several districts of this division :—

District	1889	1890.	Difference
Delhi	6	11	+ 5
Gurgaon	10	9	— 1
Rohtak .. .	8	8	..
Karnal	5	2	— 3
Total .	29	30	+ 1

It will thus appear that in the Delhi district alone, there has been an increase of 5 cases or 83 per cent under this head, while in Gurgaon and Karnal there has been a decrease of 1 and 3 cases, respectively. The figures of the Rohtak district have remained stationary.

The proportion of convictions in murder cases has risen considerably in Delhi and fallen off largely in Gurgaon. The percentage of convictions was remarkably low in Rohtak.

The proportion of persons brought to trial to persons convicted under the Indian Penal Code, in each district, during the past two years was :—

District	1889.	1890
Delhi	23	28
Gurgaon ..	34	35
Rohtak ...	33	37
Karnal	21	26

These percentages exhibit a marked improvement in the working of the courts of this division, especially in the Delhi, Rohtak and Karnal districts. The percentage of convictions in the Gurgaon district has undergone but slight change.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, DELHI.

(Mr. R. Clarke).

Offences under the Indian Penal Code, reported, have fallen off by 22 per cent or from 4,077 to 3,161. In cases returned as true, the falling off is between 5 and 6 per cent.

Six hundred and twenty-eight out of a total decrease of 898, are cases of minor hurt and assaults, while mischief without aggravating circumstances, accounts for 86 more. These are the kinds of complaints that are most recklessly brought, and I explain the decrease by the praiseworthy action of the courts in 1889, in summarily rejecting, under section 203, 37 per cent of the cases with which they were being flooded.

The difficulty is to get native Magistrates to use the section at all, and the chance of its being abused is, in my opinion, very slight indeed.

Last year would-be vexatious litigants were repelled, with the result that nearly a thousand fewer complaints were launched this year, and the courts only had to reject 26 per cent all round

In Penal Code cases 45 per cent were rejected last year, as against 33 this year. The percentage of true cases to cases reported, is this year 73, as against 61 in 1889, while the percentage of cases brought to trial has increased by 1 per cent.

These figures are better than the average, and require no criticism. The proportion of cases in which convictions were obtained was as follows :—

(1) to cases brought to trial	44
(2) to true cases	40
(3) to reported cases	29

These figures are also curiously in excess of those assumed for the district, in paragraph 12 of the Provincial Report of 1889, which very naturally attracted the attention of Government at paragraph 4 of the review, and are in each case above the average taken for the whole Province.

Cases of culpable homicide and murder remain the same as last year, namely 4 and 13, respectively ; but 11 of the murder cases reported were returned as true and brought to trial with successful results in 1890, as against only 3 in the previous year.

The number of simple hurt cases fell off by about 50 per cent and assault cases by 24 per cent.

So also as regards cases of mischief which have gone down from 302 to 214, a decrease of 29 per cent.

Criminal trespass of a serious character fell off by 10 cases and minor cases by 87.

The remaining variations are trifling, and do not need notice.

There has been a substantial falling off in offences against the person reported, and a smaller but still considerable decrease in offences against property and an improvement in the number of cases brought to trial. The percentage of cases brought to trial was 69 in offences under chapter XVII of the Penal Code, as against 62 in 1889 and 67 in 1888.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, GURGÀON.

(Mr. J. R. Drummond).

The gross number of offences of all kinds reported during 1890 was 2949, as compared with 2,680 in 1889.

This gives an excess of 269 cases. Looking to the classified return, the principal heads of increase are found to be as follows :—

A.—Under the Indian Penal Code.

(a).—Offences against the person.

		+	
(1).	Aggravated hurt	20	
(2).	Simple hurt	108	
	Total	——	128

(b).—Offences against property.

		+	
(3).	Theft, &c.	26	
(4).	Robbery	10	
(5).	Mischief	13	
(6).	Burglary	15	
(7).	Trespass	29	
	Total	——	93
	Grand Total	221	

B.—Under Special and Local Laws.

		+	
(1)	Canal Act	176	
(2).	Municipal and Police Acts	11	
	Total	——	187
	Total of A and B ...		408

This involves a corresponding not decrease of 139 to be accounted for under other heads not covered by the above lists of principal offences.

Out of the 2949 cases reported, 1866 are returned as true ; and out of these again 1626 are shown as having been brought to trial or 86 per cent.

[Commenting on certain tables shewing the figures for two years for those classes of offences which are either serious in themselves or locally prevalent, the District Magistrate makes certain general observations.]

I.—The percentage of cases returned as true is high for those offences which are usually or solely brought to light by the agency of the police, such as attempts at suicides for example, and low for those which are largely made the subject of petition.

II.—The figures for the more serious classes of offence are so small in themselves that the difference even of a unit produces a conspicuous variation in deduced percentages.

The entries as to hurt and assault call for explanation.

These taken as they stand would imply that 73 fewer assaults and 108 more actual batteries occurred than in the year immediately preceding.

It is unlikely that this has actually taken place.

The fact is probably that in a larger number of instances the complainant has been advised that his case discloses an offence under section 323 of the Indian Penal Code.

That a considerable portion of the actions thus manipulated were false and shaped to avoid the probability of a fine under section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, is strongly suggested by the corresponding rise in the number of such complaints which were rejected by the courts after summary investigation.

The net proportion of admitted cases, however, under hurt and assault taken together has slightly risen (from about 41 per cent to 43 per cent), and the residuum under hurt (sections 323, 324, &c.), after eliminating false, mistaken, or absolutely trifling accusations, is 29 per cent more than the number of cases returned as true in last year's calendar.

I do not think that a standard of morality and self-respect has yet been reached in the former Dehli territory, which would be represented by a percentage of 43 genuine complaints in every hundred preferred before the Magistrate and alleging minor personal injuries.

On the other hand there has been an appreciable rise in the crime reported under these particular heads, rightly or wrongly pointing to a definite cause, and this is, I consider, to be found in the pressure of agricultural conditions during those months of 1890 which preceded the seasonal rains, and again in consequence of a heavy local failure of certain fodder staples in a portion of the district in September and October.

After the winter drought, straw was selling at less than a maund for the rupee, and even at that rate was often locally quite unprocurable.

This was enough to drive the farmers to all sorts of shifts to keep their well bullocks in fodder; under such circumstances real or fancied trespasses ensue and are resented, and thus a crop springs up of more or less well founded indictments for trespass, mischief, theft, hurt and assault, respectively.

In a tract where almost every culturable acre is at times under the plough, it should perhaps be matter for surprise that the apparent increase during the past year in offences arising out of such agrarian disputes and jealousies is not even greater.

The want of pasture has as much to say perhaps to the unhappy prevalence of affrays and homicidal quarrels in the eastern portion of the district as any other cause.

The increase in rioting is partly due to the causes just discussed, and partly to general disquiet among the Meos and Khanzadas in the villages of the Nuh tahsil adjoining Alwar.

An old feud was revived in which many communities and several clans are traditionally concerned, and faction fights occurred, in the course of which one life at least was sacrificed.

Several of the partizans were punished on conviction before Mr. Fagan, but the ultimate mischief makers were, as usual, beyond the reach of legal evidence.

Turning to offences against property, the increase in reported thefts is partly real, and due to depredations by Baurias and other criminal or ill conditioned persons, impelled by the pressure of high prices.

I do not know enough of the district yet to account for the extraordinary apparent increase under the head of robbery. The abrupt decrease in the proportion of complaints of robbery found to be true is due to the bulk of these having been rejected by the Magistrates. It is easy with legal assistance of a kind to twist a civil wrong into a plausible conformity with the definition of robbery or of extortion under the Penal Code, and it is very possible that the majority of the cases of either complaxion shewn as dismissed in the year's returns may have been properly rejected.

The diminution in admitted cases of cheating is almost certainly due to a better understanding of the law as authoritatively interpreted. How far the law itself is adequate is, of course, a separate question.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, ROHTAK.

(Lieut: Colonel Rennick.)

The number of offences reported during the year was 2,074, and that of last year 2,085, showing a decrease of 11 offences. The number of cases dismissed under section 203 was 427, and the number of those struck off the register on the application of the District Superintendent of Police, was 15. Deducting these figures, we find the number of cases admitted to have occurred is 1,632, showing an increase of 184 as compared with last year.

There is a marked increase in cases of theft and assault and in offences under the Police Act. The proportion of cases brought to trial to offences admitted to have occurred is 89 against 86 per cent in 1889.

There is a considerable falling off this year of complaints summarily dismissed, for which I can give no explanation. At the close of the year there were 13 cases pending trial against 8 last year.

The proportion of cases brought to trial to cases admitted to have occurred was in 1889, 81·50, and in 1890, 85·46. The number of persons who came up for trial was 2,087 against 1884 in the previous year; of these 756 were convicted in the year under report, and 625 in 1889.

The increase in crime under the Indian Penal Code is noticeable chiefly in cases tried under sections 379, 447 and 457; this increase is no doubt due to the bad harvests which most parts of the district have had for the last two years. Though there was a large increase in the number of cases of assault, yet the number of convictions was almost the same as last year; the remaining cases were either compromised or summarily dismissed, which shows that they were either frivolous or brought in the heat of the moment.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, KARNAL.

(Mr. J. G. Silcock.)

The total number of offences reported during the year is 305 less than that for the previous year (3,080 against 3,385).

The number of offences reported which were summarily dismissed again shows a considerable falling off as compared with the figures for the previous year, being 23·67 per cent in 1890, as against 31·67 per cent in 1889. Last year the decrease under this head was attributed to want of proper attention on the part of subordinate Magistrates to the provisions of sections 202 and 203 of the Criminal Procedure Code. But considering that the percentage of convictions has risen and that of acquittals fallen throughout, I do not think that the provisions in question are now much neglected especially in the courts at the head-quarters of the district.

But the Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars do not seem to have made much improvement in this respect, although their attention has often been called to the importance of this matter. The percentage of convictions in their courts is not more than 27.

The falling off in the number of offences reported (10 per cent) followed by a much more than proportionate decrease in the number summarily dismissed (37 per cent) shews clearly that there is less tendency now to make false complaints in this district and although the number of admitted offences has risen from 2,194 (in 1889) to 2,329 (in 1890), it will also be seen that the actual state of crime in the last year was really better than in 1889.

The percentage of true to reported offences is 75, and the offences brought to trial represent 84 per cent of those admitted to have occurred.

In 1889, the figures were 64 and 72, respectively. This suggests an advance in the working of the Police in this respect.

The number of persons brought to trial during the year under report was 609 more than in 1889.

The proportion of cases in which convictions have been obtained during the year under report to cases brought to trial and disposed of, is 52 per cent.

These results suggest an improvement in the working.

It will be seen that there is a falling off of 126 admitted offences under the Indian Penal Code in the year under report.

There were only two (true) cases of murder in the year under report, as against 5 in 1889. One of these occurred towards the close of the year, and has not yet been brought to trial.

SESSIONS JUDGE, UMBALLA.

(Mr. G. Leslie Smith).

Umballa.—The general reduction in the number of "cases reported" (nearly 20 per cent as compared with the previous year), is satisfactory.

The proportion of true cases to cases reported is deplorably low. A fair proportion of true cases were brought to trial, namely, 76 per cent.

Simla.—The number of offences reported shows a continuous and large increase during the last three years; but this does not represent a serious increase in crime, and is probably mostly to be accounted for by increased vigilance on the part of the authorities in prosecuting petty cases of theft of wood and offences under the Cantonments Act, as explained by the District Magistrate. Moreover, the circumstances of Simla are peculiar, and an increase in petty crime is to be expected as the station becomes more populous.

The proportion of offences brought to trial to those admitted to have occurred is satisfactory.

Ludhiana.—There is a marked and serious increase of cases reported of over 10 per cent on the preceding year. This is in keeping with the increase which has been continuous since 1887. It is satisfactory to note that the main increase is in petty cases, but the District Magistrate is in error when he says that "no noticeable increase in serious crime is apparent," seeing that murders increased from 8 to 22.

It is remarkable that only 3,778 cases were admitted to have occurred out of 6,496 reported. There seems to be something wrong in the figures here, for on comparing these figures, for instance, with those of Simla, we find that in the latter, during the last three years, about 90 per cent of cases reported were cases admitted to have occurred, so that either very different procedure is followed in these two districts, or the results are differently reported.

An immense proportion of cases in Ludhiana were struck off under section 205, Criminal Procedure Code, without reference to the Police: this is particularly remarkable in the case of ordinary thefts, in which about 30 per cent of cases reported were struck off. It is very unusual to strike off such cases without reference to the Police, and altogether the figures in question do not seem very satisfactory. If correct they tell a sad tale of infamy.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, UMBALLA.

(Mr. C. E. Gladstone).

The large decrease (7,335 to 6,146) in offences reported is, so far as figures go, very satisfactory, and is noticeable chiefly under the following heads:—

		Decrease.
I. P. Code. ...	Hurt without aggravating circumstances ...	... 231
	Criminal force and assault ...	... 497
Special and Local laws.	Cantonments Act, III of 1880 ...	... 244
	Police Act, V of 1861 ...	... 155

The proportion of "true" cases to cases reported was larger during 1890 than 1889 being 66 per cent as compared with 61 per cent, the improvement being more marked under Indian Penal Code cases where the percentage was 62 as against only 55.

The proportion of "true" cases brought to trial was the same during both years, namely, 76 per cent.

Under Chapters VI to XV, the fluctuations were normal. Under "offences affecting the human body," there is, however, a very large falling off, chiefly, as already remarked, under "hurt without aggravating circumstances" and "criminal force and assault."

This is possibly due to the fact that I told the courts that, in many cases where an agrarian quarrel had led to a slap or a few words, without there being any sufficient reason for supposing there really was the slightest violence, extensive proceedings were prepared and fines inflicted often exceeding the whole revenue payable by the accused. There were often no marks of injury, and no reason to suppose that any was inflicted. I have stopped such cases being allowed to waste the time of the courts or to worry the people.

Under "murder" there was an increase of 1, but under "culpable homicide" a decrease of 6. "Attempts at murder" were the same, namely, 3.

With reference to offences relating to property, we have, curiously, an increase under the more serious crimes and a decrease under minor misdemeanours.

"Forgery" cases increased by 9, while "offences against the Marriage laws" fell off by 89.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, LUDHIANA.

(Mr. W. Chevis).

The result shows an increase of 636 cases (5,860 to 6,496) on the number reported last year; but the increases were chiefly in petty cases under the following heads:—

Assault	... 129
Hurt	... 158
Criminal trespass	.. 82
Criminal intimidation ...	... 71
Bad livelihood	... 185

No noticeable increase in serious crime is apparent.

Of the 6,496 offences reported, 3,778 were admitted to have occurred; of which 3,430 were brought to trial, giving a ratio of 91 per cent, which is satisfactory.

Though an increase in offences against the person is apparent, it may be noticed that offences against property have not increased.

For the large increase in the number of murders (22 as against 8 in last year), no reason can be assigned.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, SIMLA.

(Mr. W. Coldstream).

These figures, (1,640 in 1889 and 2,336 in 1890), show a very large increase in the number of cases reported during the year under review, as compared with the numbers reported during the years 1888 and 1889. The increase, however, in the number of cases reported is not so noticeable under the heads of offences against the Indian Penal Code, amounting as it does to 69 cases more than in 1889 and 110 cases more than in 1888.

It may be remarked, however, that the reported cases under chapter XVII "other cases," that is, theft without aggravating circumstances, have increased from 180 in 1889 to 255 during the year under report. During 1888, only 174 cases were reported under this head. These are mostly petty cases of theft, and the increase is not improbably merely the result of greater vigilance on the part of the Police and the Municipal authorities in reporting cases of thefts of wood. The difference under this head alone would account for the whole difference in the number of offences under the Indian Penal Code.

Of the 2,297 cases admitted to have occurred, 2,156 were brought to trial, the remainder being cases in which, for various reasons besides those detailed in columns 4, 5 and 6 of the Statement (No. II), no prosecution took place. The district returns for 1888 and 1889 were somewhat misleading in regard to this subject, as in those returns, by an oversight, the entries in column 7 did not represent the balance of cases returned as true (after deducting the number of false cases from the number reported), but the number of cases actually brought to trial only.

The 2,156 cases brought to trial involved 3,084 persons, of whom 2,196 persons were convicted as against 1,502 cases, involving 2,465 persons, of whom 1,671 were convicted during 1889. This proportion of convictions, about 70 per cent, is not unsatisfactory.

Of the 659 cases reported under the Indian Penal Code, 218 were offences affecting the human body and 346 affecting property. Of the former, 154 were offences under sections 352 to 358, and of the latter 255 cases were reported against sections 379 to 381 and 401, Indian Penal Code.

There were few serious cases of crime in the district during the year, especially as regards crime affecting the human body.

SESSIONS JUDGE, JULLUNDUR.

(Colonel Wood.)

There was a very large increase in crime in the district last year. It is satisfactory, however, to observe that the number of cases admitted to have occurred under the two heads (Indian Penal Code and Local and Special Laws) increased by 514 and 132, respectively.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, JULLUNDUR.

(Lieut: Colonel Roberts).

[The increase in cases of grievous hurt is thus accounted for—]

Owing to scanty and unseasonable rainfall and a visitation of locusts, the fodder-supply was below the average and the price of food grains high. This led to more crime. When the cultivators were driving the locusts out of their fields many quarrels arose which, in many cases, resulted in grievous hurt.

SESSIONS JUDGE, HOSHIARPUR.

(Mr. F. C. Channing).

It is satisfactory to observe that there has been a decrease in the number of offences reported and in the number of cases admitted to have occurred, in both districts. The number of offences admitted to have occurred is 62·17 per cent of the offences reported.

Of the offences admitted to have occurred, 41 per cent in Hoshiarpur and 32 per cent in Kangra, were simple hurt and assault cases.

Murder cases were fortunately much fewer in Hoshiarpur in 1890 than in 1889.

The proportion of cases brought to trial in Hoshiarpur to cases admitted to have occurred was 76 per cent.

In Kangra, 94 per cent of the cases admitted to be true were brought to trial: the simple character of the people undoubtedly makes detection in Kangra comparatively easy.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, HOSHIARPUR.

(Mr. E. B. Steedman).

It is satisfactory to observe that there has been a decrease in the number of offences reported and in the number of cases admitted to have occurred. The number of offences admitted to have occurred is 59·4 per cent of the offences reported.

The number of cases admitted to have occurred is 3,145, of which 1,036 are petty cases of assault, and 243 of hurt, or 1,279 in all. The proportion of these petty offences to cases admitted is 40 per cent.

The proportion of cases brought to trial to cases admitted to have occurred is 76 per cent.

The proportion is low in cases of :—

Theft	131	out of	209	cases admitted, or 62 per cent.
Criminal trespass...	70	do.	555	do. 12 do.

Many of these trespass cases are really not criminal cases, but represent endeavours to obtain, through a criminal prosecution, a relief that should properly be sought in a civil court.

The falling off in the number of murder cases from 16 in the previous year to 5 this year, is remarkable, and no cause can be assigned.

The number of cases admitted to have occurred this year under the Indian Penal Code, is 2,653, which compared with 2,957 cases in the previous year, shows a decrease of 304. Of the cases admitted, 1,979 were brought to trial, excluding 35 of the previous year ; the percentage being 74.

This year the number of cases tried was 2,014, and 1,992 were disposed of, as against 2,156 tried and 2,121 disposed of during the preceding year. Cases of hurt, assault, theft, criminal trespass and enticing away married women were most numerous.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, KANGRA.

(Mr. E. O'Brien).

During the year 1890, 4,475 offences were brought to notice by the Police or by private complaint, as compared with 4,650 offences in the previous year, or a decrease of 4 per cent in the year under report. The offences under the Indian Penal Code were 117, or 3 per cent. less than in the year before.

Of the total number of offences reported, 1,527, or 34 per cent, were rejected under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code; 20 cases were struck off as false on the application of the Police, and 2,928 cases were returned as true.

The proportion of trials to true cases has risen from 93 to 94 per cent. The high proportion of last year was noticed by the Chief Court as almost too good to be true, and I am doubtful of the figures being quite accurate under all heads. It must be borne in mind, however, that in this district there is very little serious crime, and that the people are much simpler than in the plains.

The total number of cases under the Indian Penal Code was 3,769, or 117 less than in the year before.

The only heads under which there were any considerable variations were—sections 352 and 358, criminal force or assault—the cases under which were 73 less than in the year before; and sections 379—381 and 401—other cases of theft—under which there was an increase of 46 cases over the preceding year. The falling off under the former head cannot be attributed to any particular cause, whilst the increase under the latter head is partly due to cases of theft of timber from Government Forests being dealt with under the Penal Code instead of as formerly under the Forest Rules of 1855.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, AMRITSAR.

(Colonel Lang).

The total number of offences reported this year was 7,268 against 8,058 during last year. Of these, 59 were struck off on the application of the Police, and 3,348 were rejected under section 203 of the Criminal Procedure Code, while in 1889, 56 were struck off and 3,810 were rejected. 3,861 offences are admitted to have occurred, 3,011 of which were brought to trial.

The number of offences admitted to have occurred this year under the Indian Penal Code was 2998, against 2822 in 1889, showing an increase of 176 in the present year.

Murder shows much the same as last year.

Culpable homicide shows a slight increase.

Hurt and assault show an increase.

Theft, robbery and receiving of stolen property show a slight decrease.

Burglary shows an increase.

Petty criminal trespass shows an increase.

Abduction cases show a slight increase.

The only noticeable feature is the increase of about 20 per cent in burglaries. This increase is, in my opinion, probably the result of the agitation and other circumstances attending the change of Police officers during the year. That there has been a certain amount of increase under this head of crime during the last half of the year is an undoubted fact, but it has not been as great as I at first anticipated; and I consider that the state of crime generally in the district is still satisfactory. I am afraid, however, that this break in the continuity of good behaviour on the part of the bad characters of the district does not promise well for their continued good behaviour after the expiration of the terms of their security bonds during the current year.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, GURDASPUR.

(Lieut: Colonel Hutchinson).

The decrease of 130 in the total number of cases reported under the above three heads in 1889 has been followed this year by a further decrease of 359, or 4·9 per cent.

Comparing the figures for the past two years it will be seen that there has been a decrease in reported crime under the head "Indian Penal Code" of 4·47 per cent; under the head "Local and Special laws" of 1·13 per cent and under the head "Miscellaneous" of 42·68 per cent.

In the year under report 2791 cases were brought to trial out of 6,929 reported to have occurred, while the return of the past year shows that out of 7,288 cases reported, 3,405 were brought to trial. The proportion of complaints dismissed without calling the accused has risen from 39 to 46 per cent.

[Under most heads the variations were unimportant.]

There was a decrease in 1890 as compared with the preceding year of 60 or 56 per cent of offences relating to contempts of the lawful authority of public servants.

Assault cases show a falling off of 388 cases or 31 per cent, as compared with the figures of 1889. This is satisfactory. The lower courts, I am glad to remark, made careful preliminary enquiry in cases falling under this head. Out of 2,451 complaints, 1,211, or 49

per cent, were dismissed under section 203 of the Criminal Procedure Code, in 1889, while in this year 1,313 (or 60 per cent) out of 2,165 complaints were summarily dismissed preceding issue of process for compelling the attendance of the accused.

The total number of offences against property in which a charge was laid under chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code, was 1,423 as against 1,462 in 1889. The convictions rose from 33 to 34 per cent.

Five hundred and fifty two theft cases were reported this year as against 483 in 1889. Out of this number, 261 were dismissed summarily as false cases, against 188 in the preceding year. Convictions show a decrease of 3 per cent. Eighteen cases less were reported this year under the head "Receiving stolen property," the convictions were 72 against 71 per cent in the previous year.

Out of 18 cases under the head "Robbery and dacoity" reported this year, 16 were dismissed under section 203 of the Criminal Procedure Code. In the remaining 2 cases the offence was proved, and convictions rose accordingly from 44 to 100 per cent.

SESSIONS JUDGE, SIALKOT.

(Mr. M. Macauliffe).

The marked decrease in the number of offences reported to have occurred and that actually occurred during the year under report, in comparison with the figures of the previous years, is very satisfactory, and is due to the generally efficient working of the courts.

In the Sialkot district, the decrease is noticed in offences under the Indian Penal Code and Special and Local Laws.

In Sialkot, there has been a free—but, perhaps, not a too free—use of the powers allowed by section 203 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

The District Magistrate of Gujranwala attributes the increase in cases falling under Special and Local Laws to the progress of large canal works in the district and to the more rigorous enforcement of the Excise laws. There can be no doubt that this is correct.

There has been a decrease of 1,198 in the number of persons brought to trial in comparison with the previous year.

The sentences passed by the Magistrates are generally deterrent, and the Sessions Court does not accept appeals without sufficient reason. Hence, as far as is known, the decrease of crime in the division during the year under report.

The District Magistrate of Gujranwala attributes the decreased number of cases struck off on the report of the Police to his insistence on the prosecution of persons making false complaints through enmity. It is hoped that this practice of punishing the framers of false reports will be always adhered to, for it is an exceedingly salutary one.

Offences affecting life and criminal trespass show a considerable increase. There was a tendency in the Sialkot district on the part of the Police to arrest the wrong persons in the case of offences affecting life and send them up for trial. When the real offenders thus escape, encouragement is given to this species of crime. The increase in the number of cases of criminal trespass is attributed to the currency of settlements. Men are warned off lands to which they lay claim, and reports of criminal trespass are duly filed. There has been a satisfactory decrease in all the other offences enumerated above, especially under the categories of hurt, criminal force, and criminal intimidation.

In the Gujranwala district there has been a numerical increase in cases of rioting, murder, attempt at murder, causing death by a rash act, concealment of birth and wrongful restraint.

The District Magistrate of Gujranwala refers to a practice in his district "of putting a woman who is pregnant of an illegitimate child in charge of the lambardars, causing her to report herself periodically at the thanah, and otherwise harassing and oppressing her." He believes "that the provisions of the law in this respect are often made use of illegitimately; and I am not sorry to see that the percentage of convictions was small."

When District Magistrate of Montgomery, I found the practice prevailed there largely and I endeavoured to stop it.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, SIALKOT.

(Major Montgomery.)

There has been a steady decrease in the last two years in the number of offences reported under the Indian Penal Code, while the number of offences admitted to have occurred has decreased by 1,280 since 1889. It was noticed in the Criminal Administration Report for 1889 that the Sialkot district took the lead in the number of summary dismissals of complaints; and it was considered advisable to give a word of warning against an abuse of the power of summary dismissal. The number of such dismissals is in this year again large, 3,308 complaints having been dismissed without reference to the Police.

In a district like Sialkot where the population is neither primitive nor truthful, there always will be a great number of false complaints. The reason for such false complaints was given at length in my report for last year. I do not of course mean to say that no true cases have been dismissed; but I do say that false complaints are exceedingly common in this district, and it is at all events satisfactory to know that the great mass of dismissals has been in cases in which the line is often not very well defined between a criminal and a civil wrong. I myself have no apprehension that there has been too free a use of the powers allowed by section 203 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Under Local and Special Laws, the number of cases has a tendency to increase rather than diminish.

It has already been pointed out by Government that an increase under this head is no matter for regret, but that it rather indicates activity in detecting offences under these Acts.

The majority of offences were under the Cantonments Act, Criminal Tribes Act, Police Act and Punjab Laws Act. Those under the last named Act are mostly cases against lambardars and chaukidars.

There is a decrease of 487 in admitted cases, and of 379 in cases brought to trial.

The number of persons brought to trial and convicted decreased by 937 and 268, respectively. The percentage of persons convicted was practically the same. The percentage of persons convicted was very low indeed in cases of (1) wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement; (2) criminal force and assault; (3) cheating; (4) offences relating to marriage; and (5) criminal intimidation, insult or annoyance. This rather strengthens the remarks made above, and it would seemthat even more complaints might with justice have been summarily dismissed. The percentage of convictions in theft cases and in cases of receiving stolen property was high, and so would it have been in cases of criminal trespass were there not included in this head, the large number of cases of petty trespass brought before the courts merely to gratify private animosity and cause annoyance to enemies.

Murder and culpable homicide are not common offences in this district. The number of these offences may increase or decrease from quite accidental causes.

The crimes against which all our efforts are mainly directed are thefts, burglaries, and receiving stolen property. It will be seen that though there has been a reduction in this class of case since 1888, the number in the last two years is about the same.

I beg to endorse emphatically Mr. Macauliffe's remarks in last year's report that forgery, perjury and cheating now form the main crimes. They are far more common than thefts and burglaries; but unfortunately they are also far more difficult to punish. The returns only show 28 cases of false evidence, 93 of cheating, and 8 of forgery. The number of times each of these offences has really been committed, might have been numbered in thousands. There are certain men who are well known throughout the district as systematic forgers of bonds and account books, but it seems impossible to convict them.

This district is shown in the Provincial returns as one of those in which there is most crime. If we exclude from the definition of crime the numerous petty assault cases and cases of simple trespass, so many of which are false, the district will appear in a much more favorable light so far as the returns are concerned. But if, on the other hand, we add the thousands of cases of forgery, perjury, and cheating, the majority of which are never reported, and even when reported can be seldom dealt with satisfactorily, I fear the district must still be considered one of the bad districts of the Province.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, GUJRANWALA.

(Mr. D. C. J. Ibbetson).

The number of reported offences under the Indian Penal Code was practically the same as last year. The number under other laws shows an increase which is almost entirely accounted for by cases under the Canal and Contract (Workmen) Acts due to the spread of canal irrigation and the progress of large canal works in the district; and under the Excise and Opium Acts, due to the more vigorous enforcement of the Excise laws. The number of complaints which were summarily dismissed has increased by nearly 40 per cent, a very satisfactory feature of the figures; while the number of cases struck off on the report of the Police has decreased by about 60 per cent.

This latter decrease may be partly due to the fact that I insist upon prosecutions in all cases when false reports are made to the Police on account of enmity. The total number of admitted cases shows a small decrease on the whole, which is however substantial in the more serious group of offences under the Indian Penal Code. In this latter class of cases the proportion of convictions to offences has somewhat improved since last year, but has largely fallen off for offences under Local and Special Laws. On the whole the figures as regards offences under the Indian Penal Code show a satisfactory improvement upon those of last year, while though the figures for all classes of offences compare less favorably, yet they show a great advance upon those of 1887 and 1888.

I can offer no explanation of the increase under the heads of rioting, murder, attempt at murder, causing death by a rash act, defamation, or concealment of birth, in all of which the figures are small, though the percentages of increase are large. With regard to the last class of offence, I found that a practice prevailed in this district, as elsewhere, of putting a woman who is pregnant of an illegtimate child in charge of the lambardars, causing her to report herself periodically at the Thanah, and otherwise harassing and oppressing her. I believe that the provisions of the law in this respect are often made use of illegitimately, and I am not sorry to see that the percentage of convictions was small. The increase under the heads of wrongful restraint and minor criminal trespass has been large. The custom of the district is to use prosecutions for these offences as a preliminary to a civil suit when there is a dispute regarding land ; and the progress of settlement operations doubtless, accounts, in part at least, for the increase. I am glad to see that in both classes of cases the percentage of convictions was small and lower than last year. Extortion cases also are perhaps generally false, so far as my experience of them goes, and are often mere attempts to recover money paid and regretted. It is curious, however, that not one of the 37 persons sent to trial during the year should have been convicted.

The decrease in the number of cases of contempt of the authority of public servants, of hurt of both kinds, of criminal intimidation, and of forgery, is substantial and satisfactory. The last, I fear, does not represent any corresponding decrease in the crime which is rife in this district. The figures for theft, robbery, receiving stolen property and burglary, have fallen from 1,155 in 1888 and 826 last year to 497 this year ; and this decrease is the most satisfactory feature in the report. Its causes were alluded to in last year's report.

SESSIONS JUDGE, LAHORE.

(Colonel C. H. T. Marshall).

There were 1,208 fewer crimes admitted to have been committed this year than in 1888, and 118 less than during last year. This steady decrease lasting for two years, leads to a hope that it is more than mere fluctuation and is a credit to the criminal administration of the district.

Of cases which were admitted to have occurred, only about one-third resulted in convictions ; but it must be remembered that only about 75 per cent came to trial, of which rather more than half were brought home to the accused.

The large percentage of discharges and acquittals of reported crime is, I am certain, mainly due to complainants and the police (very often) endeavouring to make out too good a case against an accused person to be credited, and also a tendency on the part of complainants to drag in persons who are really innocent when the right man cannot be found. Taking all circumstances into consideration, I think the percentage of convictions may be looked upon as fairly good.

Although there has been a decrease in crime generally, there has unfortunately been a serious increase in the crimes of murder and hurt. Twenty-two murders have been committed, being 9 more than during last year. Of these only 10 cases were brought to trial, twelve murders being left undetected. Of those that came to trial, 8 were convicted in the Sessions Court, but from among this number, 7 were acquitted by the Chief Court on appeal and reference, and only 1 person convicted.

The difficulty appears to have been in securing convincing evidence, owing doubtless to attempts to overprove the charge, but it is regrettable that only one murderer has been punished.

The other crimes call for no special remark.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, LAHORE.

(Colonel Beadon.)

There has been a steady decrease in reported crime.

Complaints summarily dismissed without reference to the Police have also steadily decreased ; on the other hand complaints so dismissed after reference to the Police have largely increased, while only 3 cases were struck off the register on the application of the Police as false.

Offences admitted to have occurred, numbered 6,950, against 7,068 ; there has been a marked decrease in crime during the last three years. The percentage of true cases to cases reported is 74·05.

Of the 6,950 admitted cases, 4,399 (or 63·2 per cent of true cases), involving 8,968 persons, were brought to trial ; 1,040 cases resulted in the discharge of the accused ; 1,081 in acquittal ; and 2,182 ended in convictions ; the percentage of convictions to offences admitted to have occurred being 31·4, against 34·1 in 1889, and 36·3 in 1888, showing, therefore, a slight decrease in the proportion of convictions.

The steady decrease of crime in this district, both reported and admitted, is a satisfactory feature of the statistics. The percentage of cases brought to trial to those admitted as true, namely 63·2, is even worse than it was in 1889, when the Chief Court in paragraph 11 of the Provincial report, animadverted on the low proportion of 65 per cent. I am not satisfied, however, that these poor results reflect wholly on Police working, for a glance down columns 7 and 8 of Statement No. II shows that the proportions are very unequal under the non-cognizable heads of crime.

Though there has been on the whole a decrease of crime, yet under the following offences there has been an increase as compared with the figures given for the previous years :—

Under chapter XVI, offences against the human body :—

Murder by	9	cases.
Hurt „	60	„
Assault „	25	„

Under chapter XVII, offences against property :—

Theft by	153	cases.
Breaches of trust by	29	„
Cheating by	14	„
Mischief „	55	„
Minor cases of trespass by	13	„

and under chapter XXI:—

Defamation by	19	cases.

The figures under the head "murder" compare very unfavorably with those of 1889. It will be seen that there are 22 admitted cases, that only 10 cases were brought to trial, and yet further that there was only one conviction. Thus detection in the first place has been poor, and secondly we have been singularly unfortunate in the results of our trials. The facts connected with each case are to be found in the District Police report. Several of these cases which were committed to the Court of Sessions appeared convincing, but failed possibly for want of good prosecution or by reason of able defence.

Though the "murder" figures of 1890 are large, yet the combined violent acts of murder and homicide in that year and in 1889, remained nearly equal, being 48 and 46, respectively.

The increase of crime under other heads noticed above, I should be inclined to view as ordinary normal fluctuation.

The percentage of persons *convicted* to persons *tried* has fallen under certain heads, the most noticeable being :—

	1889.	1890.
Murder	71·4	9·0
Hurt	31·3	26·7
Rape	85·7	33·0

SESSIONS JUDGE FEROZEPORE.

(Colonel Lawrence).

Ferozepore.—Out of 7,337 cases reported during the year under report, 2,063 cases were proved false, leaving 5,274 for disposal, against 5,281 in the past year.

Murder cases decreased from 23 to 19, and in cases against marriage, a decrease occurred from 207 to 162, which has not been explained.

The percentage of convictions to persons brought to trial, 26 for Ferozepore and 33 for Hissar, is very low.

Hissar.—In this year again the number of cases reported has increased from 4,048 to 4,103, against 3,848 in 1888, the percentage of trials to true cases, 75 against 73, in 1889 is satisfactory.

Ferozepore.—The number of offences reported under the Indian Penal Code has increased from 6,300 in 1889 to 6,533, which is nearly equal to the number (6,577) reported in 1888. The decrease under the head *criminal force and assault* from 557 to 377 is partly balanced by a considerable increase in the number of cases of hurt.

Hissar.—The decrease of more than 100 cases against the human body in cases under sections 323, 324 and 352 of the Indian Penal Code, is satisfactory.

The different results obtained by the Police in cases of theft, of house-breaking and of receiving stolen property, are probably due in great measure to a wrong classification of offences. Some Magistrates put under section 411 of the Indian Penal Code, nearly every case in which the thief has not been taken in the act.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, FEROZEPORE.

(Colonel Birch).

There is an increase of 19 offences over the previous year, and a decrease of 682 comparing with 1888.

Of 7,337 offences for the year under report, 114 were struck off the register upon the application of the Police, 1,596 were rejected as groundless by the courts without reference to the Police, and 353 after reference. This left 5,274 for disposal against 5,281 in the previous year, a decrease of 7 cases.

As mentioned in past year's reports, hurts and assaults continue to be the characteristic offences of the district. Under the former heading there is, however, a decrease of 38 (being 1,291 against 1,329 in the previous year), and under the latter, a decrease of 84 cases (being 272 against 356 in 1889).

Murder cases returned as true under sections 302 and 303 of the Indian Penal Code, also decreased from 23 to 19 cases, but culpable homicide shows an increase of one (being 16 against 15 in the previous year).

Offences against property returned as true in the year under report were 2,319 against 2,048 in the previous year. The figures show an increase of 271 cases.

The offences reported under the Indian Penal Code were 6,533 against 6,300 in the previous year. Of the offences reported, 1,493 were rejected without reference to the Police, and 300 after such reference; and 113 were struck off as false, leaving a balance of 4,627 as true. Of these only 3,379 were brought to trial, and 1,248 offences which were found to have been committed were not sent up for trial, that is, about one-fourth of the offences actually committed were left unpunished, which is a high proportion.

There were 7,771 persons against 7,974 in the previous year brought to trial, of whom 1,520 were convicted against 1,437 in 1889, and 186, against 154, remained under trial at the end of the year. Of these 11 (against 9 in the previous year) were for trial by the Sessions Judge.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, HISSAR.

(Lieutenant Parsons).

Last year an increase in the number of offences reported was noticed. This year a further but slighter increase has again to be shown :—

	1889.	1890.
Cases reported	4,048	4,103
True cases	2,467	2,551
Brought to trial	1,992	2,085
True to reported cases ...	61 per cent.	62 per cent.
Tried to true cases ...	80 „	81 „

The percentage of trials on true cases under the Indian Penal Code has gone up two points. Mr. Anderson commented last year upon the decrease of the percentage by four points. I do not think any comments are necessary on the present figures, though the increase may be regarded as somewhat satisfactory. The usual painful number of false complaints which amount to only rather less than half of the true, may be noticed.

True cases against the human body have decreased by more than 100. True cases against property have increased nearly 100.

The principal offences against the body may be classified in detail as follows :—

	1889.		1890.	
	True.	*Tried.*	*True.*	*Tried.*
Grevious hurt ...	29	24	25	21
Hurt	233	231	166	166
Assault	346	343	284	285
Total ...	608	598	475	472

Thus as noted already there has been a decrease of about 60 cases in each case under the heads of hurt and assault. The principal cases against property may be classified as follows :—

	1889.		1890.	
	True.	*Tried.*	*True.*	*Tried.*
Theft	457	191	460	228
Robbery	25	12	19	13
Receiving stolen property	117	97	140	116
House breaking ...	201	62	265	82
Total ...	800	362	884	439

Taking, as was done last year, these last mentioned four classes of cases to test the working of the Police, the proportion of cases brought to trial to those found true was 45 per cent in 1889 against 49 per cent in 1890.,

The percentage has risen nearly 5 points, but is still capable of much improvement, for it is not encouraging to think that in one out of every two cases against property the offending parties are not even brought to trial. The house breaking cases brought to trial have been few to a degree bordering on impotence. In "receiving" cases the Police have done well. In theft they have been only able to bring half the cases into Court.

SESSIONS JUDGE, MOOLTAN.

(*Khan* MUHAMMAD HAYAT KHAN, C. S. I.).

There is a marked increase in the number of offences reported and admitted to have occurred in the Multan district, and a steady decrease in Jhang and Montgomery. The District Magistrate of Multan offers no explanation for the fluctuation. In Muzaffargarh the increase is very slight.

The percentage of cases brought to trial to offences admitted to have occurred has risen by 7 in Jhang, and fallen by 2 in Multan, and is the same as last year in Montgomery and Muzaffargarh. The percentage keeps very low in Montgomery, and the detective results of the Police are not creditable.

In all four districts admitted cases and cases brought to trial under the Indian Penal Code have fallen off. In Multan there was a decrease of 98 theft cases, and an increase of 369 in cases of hurt, rioting, criminal breach of trust, criminal trespass and receiving stolen property. The increase is due to the general increase of crime in the district.

In Jhang decrease occurs under sections 323, 324, 332 and 334 to 338; 352 to 358 (hurt and assault cases), and under sections 379 to 381 and 411 to 414. The District Magistrate attributes the falling off to the large number of complaints rejected under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code, and to the working of the preventive provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, and the heavy sentences inflicted on habitual offenders.

In the Montgomery district the principal decrease has been in theft cases (114), and in cases of receiving stolen property and cheating (48). The reason assigned by the Deputy Commissioner for this reduction is the continued agricultural prosperity and flourishing state of the district. There is also a considerable falling off in offences by or relating to public servants, and offences against public justice and comtempts of the lawful authority of public servants; and the District Magistrate attributes the marked decrease to greater purity in the administration and the discouragement of petty and vexatious prosecutions by the courts. The reasons given by the District Magistrate appear correct, and there has been a satisfactory decrease of crime during the year under report. Murder cases have, however, increased by 4 in this district. In Muzaffargarh theft and burglary cases have fallen off, while cases of hurt and receiving stolen property have slightly risen.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, MOOLTAN.

(MR. J. C. BROWN.)

The following are details of offences committed and brought to trial:—

	1889.	1890.
Struck off on application of Police	157	132
Admitted to have occurred	3,766	4,036
Complaints rejected *in limine*	1,828	1,821
Total offences reported	5,751	5,989
Proportion of offences brought to trial to those admitted to have occurred	89 per cent.	88 per cent.

The increase is too slight to call for comment.

I think section 203 of the Criminal Procedure Code is attended to, but the large proportion of cases struck off under this section (45 per cent) indicates a tendency to rush into the criminal courts hastily under the influence of passion, or unwarrantably prompted by desire to secure relief without reference to the civil courts.

This is so well-known and well established a practice that I need not remark on it further. The remedy lies in the free use of sections 206 and 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, JHANG.

(Lieutenant Martindale).

One thousand eight hundred and twenty two offences against the Penal Code were reported during 1890 as against 2,132 in the past year.

Under offences under Special and Local Laws, 213 cases were reported as true against 190 of last year. One hundred and one cases were struck off as untrue on the application of the Police against the Penal Code and Local and Special Laws, as against 135 in the year 1889.

The balance of cases returned as true was 1,630, and the number brought to trial 1,413 or 81 per cent. In 1889 the true number was 1,853, and that brought to trial amounted to 1,485 or 80 per cent.

Two thousand four hundred and seventy persons were brought to trial in 1890 as against 2,823 in 1889.

A noticeable increase of 110 cases reported under the Indian Penal Code in 1890 as compared with last year, occurred.

The diminution in assault cases falling under sections 352 to 358 of the Penal Code, may be attributed to the fact that the people of Jhang, who were accustomed to file groundless complaints against one another on the most frivolous grounds, have been stopped from so doing by the procedure that their complaints are at the first hearing fully inquired into, and if found groundless, are rejected under section 203 of the Criminal Procedure Code. This is proved by the following facts, that of the total number of complaints brought under the above sections, 59 per cent were summarily rejected during the year under review against 51 per cent in the last year, and 42 per cent in the year 1888.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, MONTGOMERY.

(Mr. T. J. Kennedy).

There were 3,959 offences reported during the year as compared with 4,214 during 1889, 4,369 during 1888, and 5,002 during 1887.

There has thus been a steady decrease in reported crime during the last three years.

The increase in the number of cases struck off on the application of the Police is due to the issue of recent orders in the Police department directing attention to the matter, and this increase was predicted in last year's Provincial Report.

The proportion of cases admitted to have occurred to the total number reported is 67 per cent, or nearly the same percentage as last year.

The percentage of cases brought to trial to those admitted to have occurred was last year 57 per cent, and this percentage was commented upon as not "creditable to Police working." This year the percentage is 58 per cent. The failure is most noticeable in cases of offences against property, and is quite in accordance with what I hear from rural notables on tour.

As regards offences under the Indian Penal Code, the number reported during the year was 3,488 as compared with 3,757 in 1889 and 3,884 in 1888. There has thus been a decrease of 269 cases on the figures of 1889, and of 396 on the figures of 1888.

There has been a decrease in nearly all classes of offences except in murder (increase of 4 cases). A decrease or increase in the latter crime is inexplicable, depending as it does upon accidental causes.

The marked decrease in the number of offences against property is due mainly, I think, to the continued agricultural prosperity of the district. The district has perhaps never been in as flourishing a state as it is now. During the last four years of advancing prosperity, this decline has continued so that it does not seem to be a merely passing phenomenon. With the advancing prosperity of the district and the abundance of highly paid labor, a common cooly cannot be hired for less than 3 annas a day in ordinary seasons. The criminal classes are, I think, being gradually weaned from crime.

During the summer there was a serious recrudescence of cattle stealing in the Bár tracts of the Gugera and Montgomery tahsils, as a direct consequence of the large influx of cattle from other quarters to pasture on the abundant grass following the exceptionally heavy autumnal rains. Measures have been taken, during the present cold season, to put on security some of the offenders mainly responsible for this state of things.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, MUZAFFARGARH.

(Sirdar Gurdyal Singh).

The variations in the figures are so slight that they hardly require any explanation. The general working of the criminal courts has been similar to that of the previous year.

There has been an increase in the cases under Special Laws due to a larger number of bad livelihood cases being taken up this year than before, as I had sent out magistrates rather late last winter, and a large number of cases were decided in January or February 1890, instead of being taken up and disposed of in November and December 1889.

The most important class of cases in this district is cases under sections 379, 411, and 457 of the Penal Code, which may all be considered together. There is a very large falling off in cases under section 379, which have gone down from 244 last year to 186 this year, showing a decrease of 58 cases or about 24 per cent. Cases under section 457 (real burglary cases) also show a decrease of 8 ; on the other hand, cases under section 411 show an increase of 10. Taking all three classes together, there has been a decrease of 13 per cent, which I think is very satisfactory.

The other classes of crime do not show any noticeable variation.

Taking the whole together the figures show that crime has been a little less than the preceding year.

The principal crime of the district is cattle stealing which falls under section 379, and I am glad to find that my efforts to check it have not been altogether useless. It shows a considerable falling off during the year.

SESSIONS JUDGE, JHELUM.

(Mr. F. D'O. Bullock).

The figures show a decrease of 407, 1,033 and 717 in the number of offences reported, and of 270, 892, and 660 in offences admitted to have occurred in the districts of Jhelum, Gurjat and Shahpur, respectively, as compared with the previous year.

In the Jhelum district, the decrease is chiefly in offences against property. In the Gujrat district, in offences affecting the human body and against property, and in the Shahpur district, the decrease is chiefly in offences against property.

There is a decrease of 227 in the number of cases brought to trial and of 776 in that of persons brought to trial in the districts of the division as compared with the year 1889. This decrease is chiefly in Gujrat.

There was a decrease of 217 and 1,146 in offences affecting the human body and against property, respectively.

The decrease in offences against the human body is found only in the district of Gujrat under the heads "murder," "culpable homicide not amounting to murder," and chiefly under heads of petty hurts and assault.

The decrease in offences against property is large in the districts of Gujrat and Shahpur.

The District Magistrates do not record any cause for the decrease.

Convictions in murder cases were as follows :—

		1889.		1890.	
Jhelum		67	per cent	39	per cent.
Gujrat		78	do.	33	do.
Shahpur		17	do.	64	do.
	Division ...	55	do.	45	do.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, JHELUM.

(Lieut: Colonel Bartholomew.)

Offences reported in 1889	4,428			
Ditto 1890	4,021	407	decrease.	
Struck off Register upon application of Police in 1889 ...	20			
Ditto ditto 1890 ...	94	74	increase.	
Admitted to have occurredin 1889	3,403			
Ditto 1890	3,133	270	decrease.	

Of the 3,133 admitted cases, 2,476 were brought to trial in 1890, or 79 as against 2,479 out of 3,403 in 1889 or 73 per cent.

There has therefore been a decrease of crime chiefly under the heads of :—

Theft in 1889	360
Do. 1890	312
Criminal trespass in 1889	578
Ditto 1890	418

There is an increase under the heads of "culpable homicide," "assaults," "cheating" and "rioting," while under the heads of "theft," "criminal trespass" and "murder," there has been a decrease compared with the preceding year.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, GUJRAT.

(Baron Bentinck).

Note—There was a decrease of 1,023 in reported crime, the figures being 5,320 in 1889 and 4,287 in 1890. The decrease in petty offences is attributed to the fever which prevailed for about five months of the year. No remarks have been made on other points under this head.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, SHAHPUR.

(Mr. J. Wilson).

There is a very marked decrease in the number of offences reported both under the Penal Code and under Special and Local Laws. Taking both heads together, the number of reported offences is now less than it has been during any of the last four years, and there has been a steady decrease since the year 1887. For offences under the Penal Code alone the decrease is still more marked, the number of such offences reported being only 2,390 against 2,730 in the previous year, which itself showed a better record than any year since 1884. Here again there has been a steady decrease since 1887, and the number of such offences now reported is little more than two-thirds of the number reported in that year (3,433). There is no reason to believe that unreported crime is on the increase ; indeed it is certain that the people are every year becoming more ready to report crime, and there can be no doubt that there has really been a very great and steady improvement since 1887, when after a series of bad years crime was at its worst. This improvement is no doubt chiefly due to the return of good seasons, and the greater prosperity of the people, but some credit for it may also be given to the criminal administration of the district.

Of the 3,710 cases reported, 1,143 were rejected by magistrates and 41 struck off as false, leaving 2,526 returned as true against 3,186 in the previous year, and 3,507 in 1888. The number of true cases is thus only five-sixths of last year's number. The number of cases brought to trial is returned as 2,122 to which should be added 118 cases under the Police Act wrongly tried with cases affecting other persons, and 9 cases tried jointly with others under section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code, making the total number of offences brought to trial 2,249 or 89 per cent against 84 for the district and 78 for the province last year. Under the head of offences affecting the human body, there has been a slight increase as compared with last year, but the number is considerably less than in any of the two previous years, while under the head of offences affecting property, the marked and steady decrease of the previous three years has been continued this year, so that the number of such offences reported and the number returned as true, are now little more than half what they were in 1887. Under the latter head the proportion of offences brought to trial to cases admitted to have occurred is 59 against 50 for the district, and 53 for the province last year. The percentage of persons convicted, however, has fallen off from 47 to 42, which is less than it has been for the district for the last four years.

The number of murders, which had fallen last year to the unusually low number of 2, has gone up again to 9, but it is still less than it was in the two previous years. Eight cases were brought to trial, and of the eleven persons tried seven were convicted. There was one bad case in which a peasant, on account of a petty quarrel about a manure-heap, killed his uncle, aunt and three children in broad daylight, and yet was allowed to escape.

[Offences against property have fallen steadily from 1,449 in 1887 to 775 in 1891].

These figures show how reasonable is the wide-spread feeling frequently expressed by the people that property is now much more secure.

SESSIONS JUDGE, RAWALPINDI.

(Mr. R. W. Trafford).

The aggregate number of offences reported to the police and magistrates during the year under report, was 11,356 as compared with 14,073 and 12,587 during the years 1888 and 1889, being a decrease of 10 and 19 per cent, respectively. Of these 7,723, or 7 per cent. less than in 1889, were under the Indian Penal Code, and the remaining 3,633, or 3 per cent. less, under Local and Special Laws.

The number of offences admitted to have occurred has fallen from 9,517 in 1889 to 8,275 in 1890, or a falling off of 13 per cent as against the figures of 1889, and of nearly 20 per cent as against 1888. The proportion of offences admitted to have occurred to reported cases was 73 per cent, as compared with 76 per cent in the previous year.

Of the total number of cases admitted to have occurred, 6,371, or 77 per cent, were brought to trial, as against 74 per cent in 1889.

The total number of persons brought to trial during the year under report was 14,790, as compared with 13,448 in 1889, or being an increase of 9 per cent.

The offences admitted to have occurred under the Indian Penal Code have decreased from 6,052 in 1889 to 5,203 in the year under report, being a decrease of 14 per cent as compared with the preceding year and of 36 per cent on 1888.

The proportion of cases brought to trial to cases admitted to have occurred under the Indian Penal Code was 64 per cent, as against 59 per cent in the preceding year, or an increase of 5 per cent in 1890.

There was a falling off of 7 and 3 per cent in the number of cases and persons brought to trial, as compared with the preceding year, while the proportion of convictions was the same as in 1889, namely, 30 per cent.

The number of cases out of 3,256 disposed of under the Indian Penal Code during the past year, in which any conviction was obtained was 1,360 or 42 per cent, and the number of persons convicted per case was 2.

The number of murder cases admitted to have occurred, shows slight difference when compared with that of 1889 and 1888.

Of the total number of murder cases admitted to have occurred, as remarked by the District Magistrate, 18 were due to quarrels about women, 8 to land disputes, and 19 on account of plunder.

The proportion of persons convicted to the total number disposed of in murder cases, was 23 per cent less than in 1889, and 2 per cent more as compared with the figures of 1888.

The District Magistrate remarks that "if the Frontier Regulations could be extended to "this district, murders on account of women would gradually decrease. This subject has been "discussed at length during the year, but Government has declined for the present to make any "change."

Of the 34 murder cases disposed of during the year 1890, conviction was obtained only in 18 or 53 per cent.

The number of cases of culpable homicide not amounting to murder admitted to have occurred, has decreased from 16 in 1889 to 14 in the year under report.

The number of such cases and persons brought to trial during the year 1890 was 12 and 17 as against 7 and 28 in 1889. The number of persons convicted was 7 as compared with 24 in the preceding year.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, RAWALPINDI.

(Mr. H. B. Beckett.)

There has been a decrease both in cases coming under the Penal Code and other laws.

There was one murder less than last year, and generally there is a decrease in offences affecting property. There is an increase of 4 dacoities and 95 cases of mischief, but the majority of these were taken up on complaint and dismissed. They never went before the Police and therefore were not cancelled.

The punitive posts that have been located have had a good deterrent effect.

The murders took place as follows :—

Rawalpindi	12
Attock	9
Pindi Gheb	7
Fatteh Jang	7
Gujar Khan	5
Kahuta	1
Murree	4

Of the whole number 18 were due to quarrels about women, 8 to land disputes, and 19 on account of plunder.

If the Frontier Regulations could be extended to this district, murders on account of women would generally decrease. This subject has been discussed at length during the year, but Government has declined for the present to make any change.

The proportion of trials under the Penal Code is 6 per cent more than last year.

The percentage of persons convicted to those actually tried is 51, which is not satisfactory.

I have already remarked that there was one murder less this year than in 1889. Cases of culpable homicide are two less, and in cases of grievous hurt under section 325 of the Penal Code, there has been a decrease of 32, which shows good Police working.

SESSIONS JUDGE, DERAJAT.

(Mr. M. L. Dames).

The number of offences reported to have occurred in the division is larger than that reached in any previous year; there was an increase of 938 cases, or more than 11 per cent, over 1889, the largest increase, 20 per cent, being in Dera Ismail Khan. The number of offences admitted to have occurred and returned as true also shows a considerable increase, of 575 cases, over the previous year, but is lower than in 1888.

Compared with the previous year, the number of offences reported in Dera Ismail Khan and Dera Ghazi Khan is very large; the two districts show an increase of 841 cases; in the latter district the number of cases returned as true is larger than in any previous year. In Bannu there was a slight increase over 1889, but compared with 1888 the result is satisfactory.

The balance of cases returned as true was 7,512 against 6,937 in the previous year. The apparent increase is due to the fact that the Dera Ghazi Khan figures for 1889 were admittedly incorrect; in the other two districts the increase was but slight, namely, 79 cases in Dera Ismail Khan and 65 cases in Bannu. Seeing that Bannu showed a marked decrease in 1889, it is satisfactory to note that the low figures have been maintained. The ratio of cases brought to trial was smaller, except in Bannu where the percentage rose from 76·22 to 80·35 per cent. In Dera Ismail Khan the proportion fell from 75·40 per cent to 71·80 per cent; the Dera Ghazi Khan figures for 1889 being unreliable, no fair comparison can be made. The number of persons brought to trial in each district during the past two years was as follows :—

	1889.	1890.
Dera Ismail Khan	2,434	2,110
Dera Ghazi Khan	4,432	4,547
Bannu	5,960	6,338

No reason has been assigned for the large decrease of 13 per cent in Dera Ismail Khan, seeing that the number of cases was larger. Bannu shows a considerable increase, namely, of 378 persons.

The number of offences admitted to have occurred under the Indian Penal Code was 5,269 as compared with 4,991 in the preceding year, thus showing an increase of 278 for the division, the figures for each district were :—

	1889.	1890.
Dera Ismail Khan	1,262	1,247
Dera Ghazi Khan	1,505	1,822
Bannu	2,224	2,200

The Dera Ghazi Khan figures show a large increase of 317 cases, but as remarked by the District Magistrate, no satisfactory comparison can be made as the returns of the previous years have been found to be incorrect; the mistake was discovered, but not in time to correct the statements for 1889. Dera Ismail Khan and Bannu show slight variations; it is satisfactory to note that the great falling off of 693 cases in Bannu reported for 1889, has been more than kept up.

The number of murders and attempts at murder in each district during the past four years is shown below :—

	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Dera Ismail Khan	25	35	18	24
Dera Ghazi Khan	26	17	21	24
Bannu	59	36	31	28

The decrease in the number of heinous offences against human life in Bannu is again highly satisfactory, from 59 in 1887 to 28 in the year under report. In Dera Ismail Khan and Dera Ghazi Khan, there was an increase respectively of 6 and 3 cases, but the numbers were smaller than either in 1887 or 1888.

Offences against property show an unusually large increase in Dera Ghazi Khan, where they rose from 508 in 1889 to 908 in the year under report, or by 86 per cent. The Deputy Commissioner remarks that he has no better explanation to offer of the increase beyond the one suggested, namely, that the increase in theft cases was due to the failure of the rains and hill torrents; it may be, as he remarks, that the people are becoming more careless, leaving their property, cattle, &c., at the mercy of the first passer-by, but that does not account for the increase of 86 per cent in the number of cases in a single year. Bannu shows a satisfactory decrease of 9 per cent in offences affecting property.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, DERA ISMAIL KHAN.

(Mr. L. W. King).

There is a decrease, though inappreciable, in the total number of cases under the Penal Code, but a considerable increase in that of offences under Special and Local Laws. This is accounted for by the large number of cases in which security for good behaviour was required.

There is a large increase in burglary cases. I noticed the prevalence of this crime shortly after joining the district and am taking steps to put it down. The best way of attaining this end I believe to be :—

(*a*) taking security from notorious burglars ;

(*b*) insisting on exemplary sentences being passed on persons convicted of the offence.

This kind of crime is rife in the Cis-Indus tract, as well as in the Sadar Station of Dera. The gangs of burglars are well known to the Police; and, this being the case, there ought to be no difficulty in placing them on security. Lists are being prepared, and I hope to devote my attention to the matter during the present cold weather. The attention of magistrates has also been called to the prevalence of this offence, and they have been warned against passing inadequate sentences where a conviction has been obtained. The introduction of the Railway may perhaps tend to facilitate the operation of this class of offences ; but the increase under this head during the year under report cannot be ascribed to this alone. I am inclined to think that it must be due in part to defective working on the part of the Police.

Under the head "murder," there is a large increase as compared with the previous year. Out of the 16 cases, 8 occurred in Cis-Indus, and 8 in the Trans-Indus portion of the district. In seven jealousy was the motive, and in three the parties were hillmen temporarily settle in the district. It is matter for regret that conviction was obtained in such a small percentage of cases. This must, I fear, be attributed in a large degree to want of detective ability on the part of the Police. In serious cases of this kind, the District Superintendent of Police, as well as the magistrate in whose jurisdiction the offence has occurred, should proceed at once to the spot and make an enquiry. As a rule a murder case is found out at once or not at all. The attention of the District Superintendent of Police and the magistrates has been invited to this ; and they have been requested to make a local enquiry in all serious cases of this nature immediately after receiving the report.

An increase is observable under the head of "dacoity and robbery," but in the majority of these cases the offence was of a trifling nature and could only be included under the heading in a technical sense. In the only serious case reported, there are grave doubts of the offence having been committed at all.

In eleven out of the total number the offenders were hillmen, and all have been settled by Jirga.

In 3 out of the 7 kidnapping cases, the offenders were Mahsud Waziris, who returned the kidnapped persons and were convicted by Jirga and fined. It is worthy of note that this is the first year in which Waziri offenders have been surrendered and punished for the offence.

The increase under the head " Excise " is due to greater vigilance in that department and the careful supervision which is now exercised by the Commissioner of Excise, as well as by the district officials. An appreciable decrease in theft cases is noticed, which is no doubt due in great part to the good harvests during the year.

[The total number of offences reported was 2,726.]

Eliminating the cases struck off (17 in number), and 1,173 complaints dismissed summarily ; 1,536 cases were returned as true against 1,457 in 1889.

The proportion of offences brought to trial to offences admitted to have occurred was 72 per cent.

The total number of persons brought to trial was 2,110, and the number convicted was 1,078, or 51 per cent.

The number of murders was 16, being 5 more than in 1889.

Ten cases out of the 16 (excluding Jirga cases) were brought to trial.

The detail of persons arrested for murder in these cases is as follows:—

Convicted by Sessions Court	...	...	...	2
Acquitted or discharged by Sessions Court		...	...	*nil*
Ditto ditto District Court		...	...	4
		Total	...	6
Under trial at the close of year in Sessions Court		...	...	5
		Total	...	11

[Offences against property show an increase of 57].

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, DERA GHAZI KHAN.

(Mr. R. E. Younghusband.)

The total number of offences reported during the year shows an increase of 44 over the previous year. Offences under the Indian Penal Code show a decrease of 61, but those under Special and Local Laws an increase of 105.

Of the offences reported, 88 per cent were admitted to have occurred. The number of cases and persons brought to trial was 2,301 and 4,547, respectively.

The increase is chiefly due to the larger number of cases under chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code. Setting aside these cases, there was a decrease of 51 in the number of offences reported. The large increase in the number of offences admitted to have occurred is due to the fact (noticed in paragraph 10 of the Provincial Report), that the figures for 1889 were incorrect. The proportion of offences brought to trial to offences admitted to have occurred is 89 per cent.

It is difficult to make any satisfactory comparison of the figures of the present year with those of previous years, because I find that it has been the custom in this district to exclude from the returns all cases which were not either struck off the registers as false or brought to trial. The mistake was discovered by my predecessor, but not in time to enable him to correct the returns for 1889.

It is clear, however, that there has been a very large increase in cases of theft, and a very large decrease in cases of assault and hurt. The explanation given to me of the latter is that petty complaints of assault have been discouraged by a judicious use of section 203 of the Criminal Procedure Code ; while it is said that the increase in theft cases is due to the failure of the rains and hill torrents in the late autumn. I give this explanation for what it is worth. I have no better one to offer myself. I have observed that the better our criminal administration becomes, the more careless do the people (in this part of the Province) become; they leave their property, cattle, grain, or whatever it may be, at the mercy of the first passer-by, and I have often wondered that thefts are not more frequent.

One hundred and twenty three cases involving 287 persons were referred to Jirgas for trial. Of these, 112 persons were acquitted, and 158, or 55 per cent, were convicted. The number of murder cases tried by Jirgas was unusually large, being 20; but 8 of these were cases pending from the previous year. The increase in cases of theft referred to Jirgas is counterbalanced by a decrease in the number of cases of criminal misappropriation. Care is taken not to refer cases of this kind to Jirgas except for special reasons.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, BANNU.

(Mr. H. A. Anderson.)

The criminal administration of the district has, on the whole, been satisfactory. The year was one of favourable harvests generally, and the rates of food were low, though slightly higher than last year. The staff for the disposal of the criminal work was strong and efficient. The case work was promptly disposed of and adequate punishments were inflicted. It is satisfactory that the punishment of whipping was inflicted more frequently than in former years.

There was a decrease in the number of offences under the Indian Penal Code, chiefly under the heads of "thefts" and "criminal trespass." There was an increase of offences under Local and Special Laws, particularly under the Canal Act and Punjab Laws Act. There was a large increase in the number of cases of security to keep the peace. Four hundred and thirty-seven persons were ordered to find security for good behaviour. This is less than last year, but on the whole I think that the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code were effectively enforced, and that their enforcement had excellent results.

The number of persons tried by Jirga is much smaller than in the two preceding years, and the percentage of convictions has fallen to 28. On the other hand, although the average of fines inflicted per person was considerably higher than in the two preceding years, the percentage of realizations has risen very high and is satisfactory. The great decrease in theft and criminal trespass cases during this and last year accounts largely for the decrease in the number of cases sent to a Jirga. I find it difficult to work Jirga trials in Mianwali and Isa Khel cases, and I have refused to sanction several recommendations made by the Sub-divisional officer for trial of such cases by Jirga. The system is not so well adapted for those parts of the district as it is for the frontier tahsils, and necessarily, owing to the distance and faulty communications, a good deal of the original working has to be left in the hands of the local magistrates. The Mianwali and Isa Khel Jirgas seem to be very susceptible to outside influence, and I found that convictions were with difficulty obtained even in clear and undoubted cases. Latterly the Sub-divisional officer has paid great personal attention to these cases, and the working has improved. I anticipate further improvement during this year; among the well disposed the Jirga system is very popular, and it has no doubt a good effect in strengthening the hands of the lambardars and influential men. At the same time

to maintain the popularity and effectiveness of the system, great care and discretion have to be used. No suspicion of partiality should be allowed to attach itself to Jirga decision; convictions should be secured only in cases in which no doubt of guilt remains, and, while those who are found guilty should be very severely punished, it seems to me to be improper to inflict fines which are altogether beyond the means of the persons fined to pay. I think that the Magistrate of the Bannu district should be empowered, under section 14 (2) of the Frontier Crimes Regulation, to inflict imprisonment and whipping. He is empowered to fine only, and he is much crippled in his criminal administration of a very criminal district, by being deprived of a power enjoyed by the District Magistrates of the neighbouring division.

It may be considered very satisfactory that there has been a gradual diminution of reported cases. The decrease during the year under report, as compared with the number reported in 1888, is remarkable. The difference between the years 1889 and 1890 is insignificant and not deserving of special notice. These remarks are confined to crimes under the Indian Penal Code, and the decrease may be attributed to good working. As regards crimes under Special and Local Laws, there has been an increase as compared with 1888, and the general tendency is towards increase.

For crimes under the Indian Penal Code, the percentage of cases brought to trial to cases admitted to be true, shows a marked increase during the year under review as compared with the figures of the previous two years, and for offences under the Special and Local Laws, it stands at par, and the result seems satisfactory.

On the whole, there has been a small decrease in the total number of offences admitted to have occurred. The increase in crimes affecting human life has been confined to attempts at murder. The increase in the case of receiving stolen property is small as compared with 1889, but there has been a marked decrease as compared with 1888, and the figures, therefore, call for no special remarks.

There has been a large increase under Local and Special Laws.

It is satisfactory that there has been a large decrease under "theft," "robbery," "dacoity" and "criminal trespass." This decrease may partly be attributed to the year being a favorable one as regards harvests and cheapness of food, and in part it may be attributed to good police and magisterial working.

The percentage of convictions has been good and on the increase almost throughout as compared with the preceding year.

SESSIONS JUDGE, PESHAWAR.

(Mr. A. Christie).

Peshawar.—In Peshawar, there is a marked decrease of 483 cases in the numberof offences reported and of 519 in the number admitted to have occurred. No special reason has been assigned for the decrease in the district report; but the general decrease reflects credit on the administration of the district authorities.

Hazara.—There is a noticeable decrease in the number of offences reported, under which head there was a marked increase last year.

The decrease is in offences falling under the Indian Penal Code.

The District Magistrate is unable to give any reason for it, but considering the fact that there was a sensible decrease in the number of offences rejected after reference to the Police and those struck off as false, and the fact that the number of offences admitted as true is almost the same as last year, it appears that the number of false reports has decreased.

Kohat.—There is an increase of 181 cases in the number of offences reported, and of 127 in the number admitted to have occurred. But this increase is under the Local and Special Laws, chiefly under Municipal law, Security cases and Frontier Rules (*vide* Subjects III and VIII). In the offences under the Indian Penal Code, there is a decrease of about 100 cases in the number reported and admitted to have occurred.

The percentage of cases and persons brought to trial in Peshawar has slightly risen and in Hazara is nearly the same as last year, while in Kohat the figures have fallen from 96 to 83 per cent. This has not been explained in the district report.

The percentages in all the three districts are much above the provincial average of 78 per cent, according to the Provincial report for 1889.

The District Magistrate of Peshawar in his elaborate report, after fully discussing the subject of variation of crimes, comes to the conclusion that the figures for last year (43) were abnormally below the average number of murders (58) committed since the Frontier Regulations were introduced, and he attributes the increase in the year under report, as compared with the last year's numbers, to uncontrollable causes. No explanation has been furnished of the increases in murder cases in the Hazara and Kohat reports. Attempts at

murder have decreased in all the districts. Culpable homicide has increased by 8 in Hazara. This has not been explained. The number of riots has risen by 22 cases in Kohat. They have mostly occurred in the Khattuk *ilaqa*, owing to disputes on irrigation in the Karak and family feuds in the Teri portion. As to the offences affecting property, the number for Peshawar stands at nearly the same figure as in the previous year.

It is satisfactory that there is a decrease of 131 cases in the Hazara and of 245 cases in the Kohat district.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, PESHAWAR.

(Mr. W. R. H. Merk.)

The total number of offences reported during the year was 5,090 against 5,573 in 1889,—a decrease of 483 or 8·66 per cent. The successive percentages of decrease of crime generally since 1887, are as follows :—

2·06 per cent in 1888, 8·94 per cent in 1889 and 8·66 per cent this year, or a total reduction of 19·66 per cent upon the figures for 1887. This is very satisfactory in itself, but what is better still is that although there has been a decrease in the preventive and repressive measures taken in 1889, yet there has been no check in the steady decrease of crime.

There was a decrease of 142 in the number of offences under the Indian Penal Code, and 341 in offences under Special and Local Laws. Of the offences under the Indian Penal Code, the most noticeable reductions are under the following heads :—

Offences under chapters VIII, X, XI and XV, attempts at murder, culpable homicide, hurt, wrongful confinement, criminal force and assault, kidnapping, unnatural offences, theft, criminal misappropriation, receiving stolen property, cheating, mischief and criminal trespass. With the exception of murder, it will be seen that crime against the person, and to some extent against property also, has diminished. As to murder, there has been a rise of 11 cases. I do not think this can be helped or could have been prevented. Murder and attempt to murder is a class of offence which stands by itself. The aggregate number of murders can no doubt be controlled and kept down to an average minimum by preventive and punitive action, but so long as men, women and boys remain what they are in this district, so long will the average sometimes be exceeded, sometimes be not attained, by the record of murders, and this from causes wholly beyond our control.

Security to prevent breach of the peace was taken in 910 cases in 1890 against 830 in 1889, showing an increase of 80. Security for good behaviour was taken in 436 cases in 1890 against 697 in 1889, being a decrease of 261, the cause of which will be explained below.

Securities were confiscated in 64 cases against 24 in 1889—an increase of 40 cases.

There were 1,915 offences under Special and Local Laws in 1890 against 2,256 in 1889 —a decrease of 341. This decrease was chiefly under the following heads :—

Security for good behaviour.
Arms Act, XI of 1878.
Cantonments Act, III of 1880.
Excise Acts, XXII of 1881 and XVI of 1883.
Ferries Act, XVII of 1878.
Hackney and Stage Carriages Acts, XVI of 1861 and XIV of 1879.
Police Act, V of 1861.
Regulation IV of 1887, sections 39 and 40.

There has, it will be noticed, been less done under the good behaviour sections of the regular law and of the Financial Commissioner's regulations during the year under report than during each of the two preceding years. The reasons are obvious—after all, the numbers of the bad characters and of the feuds which demand the interposition of the law are a more or less constant quantity in a district; they receive accessions on the one hand, and, on the other, bad characters die, become old or reform, quarrels are composed, and as it is plain that one cannot keep on demanding security from the same persons for successive years, it will be seen that when there has been exceptionally rigorous action, a period of comparative repose must follow. Magisterial action under the "good behaviour" and "security to keep the peace" portions of the law should in short keep pace with the state of crime, if it does not, then either crime increases or there is an undue pressure upon the people, and security is being taken to an unnecessary degree.

Two hundred and sixty six cases were struck off the register without reference being made to the Police, against 241 in 1889, an increase of 25 cases.

Five hundred and seventy nine were cancelled on the report of the Police, against 574 in 1889, an increase of 5 cases.

One hundred and thirty six cases were dismissed on the application of the Police, against 130 in 1889, an increase of 6 cases.

The Magistrate of the district struck off all these cases after satisfying himself that they had not occurred, and after in each case calling for a report from the magistrates who had enquired into them.

I would not advocate a change in the present procedure by which cases can be cancelled only by the District Magistrate himself. It is no doubt rather wearisome work, but it is so important for proper police and magisterial working that cases should not be carelessly cancelled, that I would not transfer the duty to subordinate magistrates.

Four thousand one hundred and nine offences occurred during 1890 against 4,628 in 1889, a decrease of 519 or 11·21 per cent. This decrease is very satisfactory.

Three thousand four hundred and seventy one cases or 84·47 per cent were disposed of against 3,959, or 85·60 per cent, in 1889, a decrease of 488 cases or 1·13 per cent.

Eight thousand two hundred and eighty seven persons were brought to trial in 1890 against 9,208 in 1889, a decrease of 921 persons. Of this number 8,134 or 98·15 per cent were disposed of against 8,937 or 97·5 per cent in 1889, an increase of 1·10 in the percentage of disposals.

Three thousand one hundred and seventy five offences were reported against 3,317 in 1889, a decrease of 142 or 4·2 per cent. Having regard to the public tranquility and the safety of the persons and property of the people, the state of crime, as judged by the number of offences under the Penal Code, is the point of principal interest in the administration of criminal justice. It is satisfactory that the number of offences reported under the Penal Code is still steadily falling, although, as might be expected, not at the rate it did in the two previous years.

After deducting the number of complaints dismissed under section 203 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and the number of cases struck off the register as not having occurred, from the total number of cases reported, the total number of cases brought to trial was 2,397 against 2,470 in 1889, a decrease of 73 cases or 2·9 per cent.

There was a net and satisfactory decrease of 53 cases affecting the human body as compared with the figures of 1889. This decrease occurred in cases of attempt to murder, culpable homicide, causing miscarriage, exposure of child under 12, hurt, assault and kidnapping.

There was an increase of 11 cases of murder when compared with the figures of 1889. Murder is the special crime of the valley of Peshawar. I mean by "special crime" that class of offence which attracts special attention in a view of the criminal condition of the district, which dislocates and upsets society more than any other offence,—any one who has been in a village when a murder was committed will understand this,—and which, with the vendetta established as the chief rule of the popular code of honor, brings with it a more enduring and widespread train of future evil than any other criminal act among Afghans. There can be no doubt, as I wrote last year, that the greater certainty of a, though not of an adequate, punishment, combined with a steady control of the bravos or hired assassins and with the resolute taking of security in all quarrels which one may reasonably apprehend will lead to bloodshed, and which come or are brought to the notice of the Magistrate or of the Police *without inquisitorial enquiry* or *secret detective action*, that such concerted pressure, as it were, will reduce the frequency with which the offence is committed. But once that the effect of this pressure has been achieved (a pressure which cannot be relaxed) a residuum of murder remains, and all that we can hope for is to keep the average low. This average will be affected in a curious manner by causes quite apart from the law and its agents. Any event which deeply interests the people or gives them occupation or for the time diverts the current of their thoughts and feelings, can be immediately traced in the statistics of murder. In 1889, for instance, the abundant rabi crop allowed the people literally no time for some months to kill each other, very probably the same may occur in 1891, as the heavy winter rains promise a most unusually large rabbi harvest, when every man and woman almost will be busy for months. A war, an expedition, a camp-of-exercise, the visits of the Viceroy or of the Lieutenant-Governor, mean similarly for the time they last, a sudden drop in the usual number of murders. The point I would wish to make is that small variations from the average, whatever it may be, are due to uncontrollable causes ; but that, if the average itself rises and remains high for a sufficient number of years, then either the law or its agents, or both, require attention. The following statistics explain what is meant : the first list gives the number of murders a year from 1865 to 1887, inclusive, being the date from which trustworthy returns commence down to the year when the Frontier Crimes Regulation was introduced, and its full force commenced to be felt ; the second list gives the figures since the date of working of the Regulation.

	Year.	Number of murders.
	(*a*) 1865	64
	1866	66
	1867	67
	1868	88
	1869	80
	1870	73
	1871	93
	1872	103
	1873	80
	1874	74
	1875	81
Kohat Pass Blockade	...1876	68
Sowaki Expedition	...1877	62
	1878	53
	1879	55
Afghan War ...	1880	59
	1881	54
	1882	69
	1883	72
	1884	77
	1885	100
	1886	109
	1887	97
	Total ...	1,799
	Average: $78\frac{4}{5}$ per year.	
	(*b*) 1888	79
	1889	43
	1890	54
	Total ...	176
	Average : $58\frac{1}{3}$ per year.	

These statistics are instructive. If one can judge from the past three years, though probably it is premature to do so, the effect of the Regulation together with improved magisterial and police working and greater attention in general devoted to the subject, has been to reduce the annual average of murders by 25·5 per cent. It may, I think, be assumed that if the number of murders in this district now in any year remains below 55 or at the most 60, the state of crime is normal.

In 1889 I have no doubt that the exceptionally large rabi harvest accounts for the abnormal low figure of 43. This year is nearer the average.

Eighty three persons were brought to trial; of these 2 accused were discharged by the magistrates, 2 died, 41 were brought before Jirgas and 22 were committed to the Sessions, 5 cases involving 10 persons were pending before the magistrate at the close of the year.

The offenders in two cases remained undiscovered. Twenty three accused persons absconded and are at large, as against 15 in 1889 and 27 in 1888. Of the 41 persons, *plus* 8 in cases withdrawn from the Sessions Court and brought before Jirgas, 19 were discharged, 3 were fined, and 22 were imprisoned as well as fined or 25 persons out of 41 punished after Jirga trial as compared with 23 punished out of 61 tried in 1889. Four cases involving 5 persons were pending before Jirgas at the close of the year.

The 22 persons committed to the Sessions Court were disposed of as follows :—

Returned to be brought before Jirgas	8
Acquitted	2
Transportation for life	3
Death	9

Of the 9 persons sentenced to death, 5 were hanged, 3 transported for life, and one was awaiting the result of his appeal to the Chief Court at the close of the year.

The inhabitants of 2 villages were fined Rs. 1,100 as against 2 villages fined Rs. 1,500 in 1889, with the sanction of the Commissioner of the division, for concealing evidence in criminal cases under sections 24 and 25 of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.

Shahbazgarrah	Rs. 500
Chugalpurah	„ 600

The village of Khudarzai was fined Rs. 200 under Act IV of 1872, the Track Law.

In 35 cases involving 43 persons, orders were passed under section 35 of the Frontier Crimes Regulation, requiring them to reside beyond the limits of their own homes, against 35 cases involving 52 persons in 1889. This section is very rarely enforced against British

subjects, but is applied almost exclusively to couples eloping from the hills to British territory, or to single individuals who seek an asylum within our border, and whose residence near the frontier line is risky. The section is intended chiefly to meet such cases and not to affect British subjects as a rule. Of the 83 persons brought to trial for murder, in the case of 10 orders had not been passed at the close of the year.

These are as under :—

Under trial by Magistrates	... 5
Pending with Jirgas	... 4
Awaiting result of his appeal to the Chief Court ...	... 1

Of these 83 persons, 11 or 16·41 per cent were punished by the courts, against 9, or 16·64 per cent, in 1889.

Of the 49 persons made over for trial under the Frontier Crimes Regulation, 25 were fined and imprisoned, 19 were discharged and 5 were awaiting trial at the close of the year.

The 54 cases of murder are classified as follows :—

Classification.	1889.	1890.	Increase.	Decrease.
Murder with theft ...	2	6	4	...
„ connected with women ...	20	29	9	...
„ on account of land disputes	3	4	1	...
Blood feuds ...	4	4	...	...
Murder on account of unnatural lust ...	6	5	...	1
Murder on account of altercations	3	5	2	...
„ the motive of which is unknown ...	5	1	...	4
Total ...	43	54	16	5
Net ...	...	...	11	...

There was an increase of murder cases in the following Police stations :—Taru Akora, Mardan, Kuttang, Kalu Khan, Utman Bolaq, Kharana and Tangi.

Cases of attempt to murder show a decrease of 4 when compared with the figures of 1889.

There was also a decrease of two cases of culpable homicide not amounting to murder as compared with the figures of 1889.

There was an increase of 4 cases of causing death by a rash or negligent act, over the figures of 1889. As was remarked last year, such cases generally arise out of petty quarrels, and no explanation can be given of variations in numbers under this head.

There was one case of attempt to commit culpable homicide under section 308 of the Indian Penal Code, during 1890. There was an increase of 2 cases of attempt to commit suicide as compared with the figures of 1889.

There was a total decrease of 63 cases of hurt, assault, criminal force, and wrongful restraint, as compared with the figures of 1889, which is satisfactory. There was a net decrease of 1 case in offences against property as compared with the figures of 1889. The chief decreases were in cases of theft, robbery, dishonest misappropriation of property, cheating and mischief. There was, however, an increase of 53 cases of criminal trespass, which I am unable to explain. It is very satisfactory that the offence of robbery should have been reduced by 50 per cent. The figures for the past three years are :—

1888.	1889.	1890.
34	16	9

shewing a steady fall under this head, and a corresponding rise in the security and tranquility of the public. The increase in dacoity is due to the fact that all the cases of dacoity almost were committed by a gang which commenced by lifting sheets from ekkas and taking turbans from travellers (technically dacoities) and wound up by mortally wounding a chaukidar and depriving 2 police constables of their arms. The gang was hunted down, and all of its members punished with long terms of imprisonment under the Frontier Crimes Regulation, since which there has been peace.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, HAZARA.

(Mr. A. F. D. Cunningham.)

There has been a decrease of 359 in the number of reported cases as compared with the year before, and a corresponding decrease in the number of cases summarily dismissed and struck off as untrue.

The number of cases admitted and brought to trial during the year was almost the same as in 1889.

In 1830 cases brought to trial before the courts, 5,479 persons were concerned as against 4,602 in 1,827 cases in the year before.

The percentage of true cases to those reported was 76 against 67 in both years. Eighty two per cent of cases admitted were brought to trial.

I can suggest no reason or explanation for the large decrease in cases reported, which, accompanied by a decrease in dismissals and in cases struck off as untrue, leaves the number of admitted cases almost identical with the year before.

There is an increase in crimes against the human body, but it has occurred chiefly among petty offences such as assaults, which have risen by 77, and simple hurt. Grievous hurt (sections 325, 326) stands at 65 and was 62 in the year before.

Murders have risen from 19 in 1889 to 24, but attempts to murder have fallen from 3 to 1. Culpable homicide also shows a small increase.

In the past four years the number of murders has been as follows :—

1887.	...	...	39
1888	...	...	28
1889	...	...	19
1890	...	...	24

There is a temptation to attribute this steady decrease to the operation of the Frontier Crimes Regulation, but I am unable to put this forward as it is recorded that there were only 13 murders in 1886, which must have been an abnormal year.

There has been, however, a simultaneous falling off in offences against property, which were 904 in 1888, 821 in 1889, and 690 in 1890.

Serious crimes of this nature, especially those forms which are typical of Hazárá, have remained more or less stationary, as the following table will show. I may note that it is impossible to accept the figure 27 shewn for 1888 against mischief by fire as correctly representing the cases which occurred :—

Sections of I. P. Code.	Offence.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
428-429 ...	Mischief to cattle ...	65	50	25	29	41
435-436 ...	Mischief by fire to house, cattle sheds and fodder stacks ...	77	97	27	88	84
457-458, &c. ...	Serious house-breaking ...	146	36	282	206	240

Poisoning cattle and burning hayricks and corn stacks are so easy to commit and so difficult of proof in a mountainous district where cattle sheds and small stacks of fodder are scattered all over the hills in desolate and isolated spots, that I do not think they can ever be much reduced. Certainly our law of procedure as it stands is not fit to deal with them and the Frontier Crimes Regulation has not removed the difficulty to the extent that might be supposed.

The nature of the country facilitates these forms of mischief to which the character of the Hazárawáls seems particularly prone.

Cultivation has extended up the hills wherever a few square yards can be levelled, and the peasant houses his cattle and stacks fodder on the spot, both to avoid constantly moving his bullocks and cattle, up and down hill, and to secure a supply of manure on the spot. On dark nights nothing is easier than to set fire to cow-shed or the straw stack. Evidence cannot be got or expected.

The owner has always two or three witnesses who, by a marvellous coincidence, passed by the spot at midnight and saw the affair, but no one will ever believe them. Without straining the law, it is impossible to apply section 24 of the Frontier Crimes Regulation to these cases. How is it practicable to prove that the villagers neglected to prevent the escape of the offender or combined to suppress evidence? If wise enough, they would reply, "we encouraged witnesses to come forward, the prosecutor produced the usual three with the usual story, and the courts as usual refused to believe them."

All *bonâ fide* cases of this nature are taken up by me under section 13 of the Frontier Crimes Regulation, in the hope that, as the offender is nearly always well known in the village, procedure by Jirga will at least secure compensation for the person injured. I am content to let the Jirga know that a sentence of imprisonment will not be awarded, without that assurance none but a packed council would convict; they would have no

sympathy with a sentence of five years imprisonment for burning a cow-shed or hayrick worth Rs. 10. Ordinarily, I accept their suggestions as to amount of fine, and where they acquit, it is probable that the offender has satisfied both the prosecutor and the Jirga out of court.

I am, however, still of the opinion which I recorded in the criminal reports of this district for 1886 and 1887, that the only satisfactory way to deal with this form of crime is to add a section to the Frontier Crimes Regulation empowering the Deputy Commissioner in *bonâ fide* cases of cattle poisoning and mischief by fire to impose a fine on the iláqá. This might not touch the offender directly, but it would indirectly make him unpopular, would ensure reparation, and thus gradually both do away with the incentive and motive for this class of crime, by making it innocuous and ineffective as a means of wreaking a grudge, and it would also create a public feeling against men who committed offences of this kind. There is no dispute or ill-will however small and petty here which does not put some one's hayrick in jeopardy—a quarrel about a betrothal, a notice of ejectment, appearance as a witness to give evidence against a man, whether right or wrong, in any case, civil or criminal—any one of these suffices to make a grudge which will be avenged by a poisoned needle or a lucifer match. I do not believe that half the cases are reported. It is easier to answer by retaliating in the same fashion than to risk the uncertainties and delays of Police enquiries, the magistrate's court, and the avarice of Councils convened according to pseudo Pathan usage.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, KOHAT.

(Captain Leigh.)

There is a decided decrease in the number of offences under the Indian Penal Code reported and admitted to have occurred, while the number of such offences under the Local and Special Laws has much increased. This is chiefly noticeable under the Municipal laws, Security cases and Frontier Rules.

The percentage of offences found to be untrue (including summary dismissals of complaints), is 6 per cent (or 9 per cent under the Indian Penal Code alone), against 36 per cent in the preceding year; but it is still remarkably small as compared with the Provincial percentage of 31 for 1889.

I am not altogether prepared to admit that the small percentage of untrue cases, as shewn in the returns of this district for 1889, is due to a large number of references having been made to the Councils of Elders under the Frontier Crimes Regulation. In some cases, references to Councils of Elders may have been made in previous years without the individuals having been accused on sufficiently adequate grounds, but this does not show that those cases were false, though the small percentage of convictions (11 per cent) and the fact that in a large proportion of cases the action of the Councils was limited to requiring the accused to take oath of innocence with compurgators, might at first sight appear to amply justify that conclusion. As a matter of experience in the working of the Frontier Crimes Regulation, I should rather attribute the above fact to the want of judicial training on the part of the Councils of Elders, and a consequent apathetic tendency to settle the cases placed before them by oath and compurgators, instead of taking the trouble to thoroughly sift the evidence and then come to a judicial decision on the value of the evidence. In support of this opinion I place on record that there is a most marked improvement now noticeable in this respect in the present year, and the number of convictions has risen to 42 per cent, whilst a much fewer number of cases were decided by throwing the oath of exculpation on the accused and his friends, and this method of procedure has now been entirely put a stop to.

The balance of cases returned as true was 2,432 against 2,305 in 1889. The cases under the Indian Penal Code have, however, fallen from 1,679 in 1889 to 1,525 during the year under report, showing a decrease of about 10 per cent in crime.

The proportion borne by cases brought to trial to offences admitted to have occurred is 84 per cent as compared with the district percentage of 96 and the provincial average of 78 in 1889. The ratio for offences (brought to trial) under the Indian Penal Code was however 66 per cent against 53 per cent in the preceding year.

The only kinds of crime which call for special remarks are the following:—

Rioting and unlawful assembly. Offences under this head have increased as compared with the preceding year, but the number is smaller than in 1888. These riots have mostly occurred in the Khattak iláqá owing to disputes on irrigation in the Karak and family feuds in the Teri portion.

The percentage of convictions obtained in these cases is exactly double what it was in the preceding year and stands as high as 86 per cent.

Murders including murders by dacoits.—These have also much increased as compared with the preceding 2 years, but no special reason can be assigned. It is the old story of "zar" "zan" "zamin," especially the intermediate cause.

It is worth remark that of the murders recorded more than one-half were on account of women alone, whilst only one quarter were on account of blood feuds. Section 32 of the Frontier Crimes Regulation does not work, and the reason for it is plain, namely, that a Pathan would in most cases prefer the old method of settling cases of infidelity to the publicity and shame and uncertainty of an appeal to the courts.

The only plan appears to be for the district officer to endeavour to obtain information of cases of infidelity likely to end in blood-shed and then to take action under section 39 of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.

The enquiry under that section need not be conducted in court, and there would be no danger of giving publicity to domestic quarrels.

Out of 47 cases, murderers absconded in 12 cases, in most of which convictions would certainly have been obtained had they been arrested. Most of these cases took place in villages on the extreme border from which the offenders escaped soon after the commission of crime.

In one case the village was fined for suppression of evidence, and I am inclined to think that the provisions of section 24 of the Frontier Crimes Regulation should, in view of the great increase of murders in the district by British subjects, be very freely resorted to.

If section 34 referred to grounds other than *military* grounds, possibly cause might be shewn in one or two instances for taking action under it as an administrative measure. It is a remarkable thing that only 3 murders were committed by persons beyond the border (all three by dacoits, whilst there were 7 in 1889 and 12 in 1888.)

This shows that the border administration has been good. Thirteen cases remained pending at the close of the year. Of the remaining 18 cases tried, convictions were obtained in 13 cases, or, in 72 per cent of them.

The percentage of persons convicted to those tried was 32 against 13 in the preceding year, which shows a decided improvement though the average is still a low one. When, however, it is borne in mind that in a single case several persons are accused and tried, but enquiry alone shows who are the actual offenders, the others being discharged, it is clear that the figures are calculated to mislead and that a really high percentage would neither be probable nor desirable. The real criterion of the state of crime and the working of the Police is the percentage which conviction bears to cases, which, as above shewn, is 72 per cent, and I consider that that is a high percentage, considering the facilities afforded for crime by the situation and character of the district.

Hurt and criminal force.—The number of offences has slightly decreased since the previous year, but the percentage of convictions is small. This is probably due to the fact that trivial cases of criminal force are generally withdrawn or compromised.

Thefts.—There is a falling off in the number of offences under this head, while the percentage of convictions is much better as compared with the previous year.

This decrease, which is mostly in cattle thefts is due to improved agricultural prospects and border administration.

I had occasion to remark under the head of "murder," the decrease in offences committed by trans-border men, and this is equally the case with thefts.

Robberies are about half of what they were in 1889, while the percentage of convictions is very good, attributable to improved border administration and reorganization of the Border Military Police.

Dacoities fell from 51 to 35.

Mischief.—There are much fewer cases of mischief, and the percentage of convictions is much better than in the previous year.

Lurking house-trespass.—Although there is an increase of 13 in the number of serious cases of burglary, the percentage of persons convicted to those tried is much better as only serious cases are now referred to Jirgas for trial under the Frontier Crimes Regulations.

II—LOCAL AND SPECIAL LAWS AND MISCELLANEOUS PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, DELHI.

(Mr. R. Clarke).

The number of applications for security to keep the peace rose from 185 to 198, but the number of persons from whom security was demanded was only 55. Thirteen of these were imprisoned in default of furnishing the required security and were detained in prison for more than a month.

Security for good behaviour was demanded from 13 persons, as against 9 in the preceding year. Twelve of these were imprisoned in default and all were detained for over a month.

The highest security demanded in any case was Rs. 105, and as usual the accused were allowed every facility to furnish it, but the fact is that they were nearly all city cases and the individuals thorough professionals for whom nobody would stand security. A large proportion were habituals from the North-Western Provinces who gravitate to a large city like Delhi on account of the facilities for thieving that such a place affords.

In 28 cases compensation for vexatious or frivolous complaints was awarded, as against 24 cases in 1889.

SESSIONS JUDGE, UMBALLA.

(Mr. G. L. Smith.)

The character of the law on the subject of demanding security for good behaviour prevents the full benefit of such precautionary measures being reaped. The old law by which any one of bad livelihood could be put on security was, in my opinion, far. better than the present one, and I think it would be an improvement to make the procedure summary. Security freely demanded must have a great tendency to prevent crime, and no risk of doing grave injustice is run because if a man is (though placed on security) of good character, he can have but little difficulty in finding security.

I would strongly advise amendment of these sections of the Criminal Procedure Code. As they stand at present, I think the interests of the public are sacrificed to technicalities and refinements of law which are quite unsuited to the circumstances of the country.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, UMBALLA.

(Mr. C. E. Gladstone.)

The large falling off (244 cases) under Cantonment and Police Act cases is very satisfactory. It shows, perhaps, not that men have been more orderly than in the preceding year, but that they have been less harassed by petty prosecutions.

The increase under the Opium Act does not indicate greater activity on the part of offenders, but closer vigilance on the part of the Excise officers. In former years probably not a tenth of the offences committed were reported simply because supervision was lax. Now under an energetic Excise officer and a competent darogha probably few, if any, cases remain undetected.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, LUDHIANA.

(Mr. W. Chevis.)

The increase of 157 cases under security for good behaviour, as compared with the number of securities taken in the past year, is due to special measures taken in this district in pursuance of the orders of Government contained in paragraph 4 of the review of the Police Administration Report for 1889.

Security was demanded from 292 persons of whom only 13 persons were in Jail at the end of the year for having failed to furnish the security called for. Of the rest, 29 were discharged on appeal, 4 died in jail, and 246 persons furnished the security demanded.

The average amount of security demanded was Rs. 119, which is considered fair.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, SIMLA.

(Mr. W. Coldstream.)

Of the 1,677 cases reported under Local and Special Laws, no less than 1,030, or over 61 per cent, were offences against the Cantonments Act. Offences against the Police Act amounted to 346, or 20 per cent of the total number reported: and 199 cases, or 12 per cent, of the total number of cases reported were of offences against the Punjab Municipal Act. These three classes of cases therefore comprised 93 per cent of the crime reported under Local and Special Laws. Reports under the other laws being, comparatively speaking, few.

SESSIONS JUDGE, JULLUNDUR.

(Lieut: Colonel Wood).

It is worth noticing that while in the whole district the number of cases brought to trial under the Municipal and Police Acts, amounted to 493 only, the number of cases under the Cantonments Act amounted to no less than 720. In the Cantonments greater vigilance is exercised for the prevention of offences under the Act.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, HOSHIARPUR.

(Mr. E. B. Steedman.)

There has been an increase in the number of cases under the Opium Act during this year. It is due to a stricter enforcement of the provisions of the Revised Rules issued by Government Notification No 653 A., dated the 1st April 1889.

The cases under the Punjab Laws Act chiefly consist of neglect of duty by village watchmen. Formerly these cases were dealt with on the Revenue side, but since last year they have been tried by Criminal Courts with the object of enforcing greater responsibility on watchmen in the protection of property. I am not at all satisfied that this is the best mode of disposing of these cases. No doubt serious breaches of the rules should be so treated, but many of the less serious can be more conveniently disposed of by an administrative order.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, KANGRA.

(Mr. E. O'Brien.)

The falling off in cases under the Forest Conservancy Rules is due to many such cases being now tried under the Indian Penal Code, (as mischief or theft), when the acts complained of fall under the general law and are more than mere breaches of forest conservancy.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, AMRITSAR.

(Colonel Lang).

Security for good behaviour.—Decrease of 209, due to the extensive repressive measures previously taken against the badmashes during the years 1888 and 1889.

Municipalities and *Police.*—Decrease of 100 and 93, owing probably to the hitherto irregular interference by Police having been lessened, and to the better acquaintance on part of the people with recently introduced Municipal regulations.

Opium.—Increase of 24, due to the introduction of the new Opium rules and the better supervision of the Excise department.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, GURDASPUR.

(Lieut: Colonel Hutchinson).

In the commencement of the year, great efforts were made to prevent illicit distillation; 94 cases were sent up for punishment. Out of 121 persons brought to trial, 79 were convicted. In addition to sentences of imprisonment, fines to the extent of Rs. 3,890, were imposed, and Rs. 2,992 were given in rewards.

The state of this district as regards illicit distillation is well known to Government. It had become absolutely necessary to make vigorous efforts to put it down; that the action taken was needed is proved by the immediate rise in the still-head duty taken at the sadr, which increased in 9 months by 33 per cent. This alone is sufficient justification for the action taken, and proves what a large amount of illicit distillation was done in the district, and further that the action taken was directed against the real offenders.

SESSIONS JUDGE, SIALKOT.

(Mr. M. Macauliffe).

The falling off in the number of cases of security for good behaviour is to me eminently satisfactory. I have in previous reports maintained that a decrease of crime is generally independent of such prosecutions, except of course when the suspected persons leave their houses altogether as is often done, and the results this year afford a conclusive proof of my statements. There has been a substantial decrease of crime, while the prosecutions for bad livelihood have probably not been so low for the last twenty years. The principal means of reducing crime are honest and independent magistrates and firm appellate courts.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, GUJRANWALA.

(Mr. D. C. Ibbetson).

I have already explained the increases of prosecutions under the Canals, Contract, Excise and Opium Acts, and these, together with the increase under the Police Act, which I cannot explain but which still falls short of the figures of 1888, account for all the cases of increase. The decreases are not important, save in the case of prosecutions under the Municipal Act, where it is satisfactory as showing that the evil to which I alluded in last year's report has been remedied at any rate in part.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, LAHORE.

(Colonel Beadon).

It will be noticed that the number of persons from whom security was demanded has, during the past three years, dwindled down to one-fourth, as a result of the continued exercise by magistrates of their powers under the Bad livelihood chapter (VIII) of the Criminal Procedure Code.

The criminal jurisdiction of the district is divided among magistrates by Tahsils, and each magistrate is responsible for crime in his jurisdiction and marches round it in the cold weather and takes security from bad characters.

The average amount of security demanded has not varied much, still I am inclined to think, from cases which have come under my notice, that the form of security asked for is frequently prohibitive. For instance, a chura, or some such poor individual is, we will say, a great badmash; I find Magistrates asking such men to furnish personal guarantee in sums varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 300 with two sureties of equal amount to be of good livelihood for three years. This demand is, I think, preposterous, and I am now advising magistrates to inquire first what reasonable security such persons can give before orders are passed fixing fancy sums. It seems to me that if a suspected man can find any respectable person to be security for him it matters little what pains and penalties the latter renders himself liable for.

Cantonments Act.—There is again this year a decided decrease in offences under the Cantonments Act which is attributable to a more thorough supervision which is now exercised over the Cantonment Bazars with the help of Bazar Sergeants.

Municipal Act.—There is a marked increase in the number of prosecutions under the Municipal Act. These involved 171 persons, of whom 105 were convicted. The increase is due to a more vigorous administration of matters Municipal.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, FEROZEPORE.

(Colonel Birch).

There has been a steady decrease of offences under Local and Special Laws during the last 4 years.

[The decrease is most marked in offences punishable under the Cantonments Act which have fallen from 215 to 82. No explanation has been offered.]

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, HISSAR.

(Lieutenant Parsons.)

The reports of offences under Local and Special Laws have risen from 848 to 956, and true cases from 681 to 807. A very similar increase was noticed last year. As before, practically all the true cases were brought to trial. The increase has occurred under the Canal, Forest and Police Acts, and under the provisions for taking security for good behaviour. There were only 15 Canal Act cases last year, this year there were 37. Cases under the Forest Act having increased from 28 to 53. These cases must have mostly been in connection with the Hissar cattle farm, part of which is a forest reserve. I am rather surprised that there should be an increase, as recent powers given to the Superintendent to compound offences created a contrary expectation. The offences under the Police Act have risen from 410 to 487. These cases are probably mostly concerned with Municipal limits, and depend much, as Mr. Anderson remarked last year, upon the idiosyncracies of Tahsildars and Police officers. An increase of these cases was noticed last year. There has not been an increase of cases under the Opium Act, such as was last year noticed. These cases have decreased from 58 to 38. The introduction of the new Opium rules doubtless stimulated the institution of cases last year, and the decrease of cases this year one would like to consider as an effect of these institutions. This presumption would, however be unsafe, as opium smuggling is, as before, rife. The increase of cases under the provisions for taking security for good behaviour may be regarded as satisfactory.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, MOOLTAN.

(Mr. J. C. Brown.)

An increase of 255 cases appears under this head chiefly under section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code = +79, and under Act V of 1861 = +121.

Special measures were taken under District Magistrate's orders in December for placing bad characters on security. This will account for the increase under this head.

The Police Act, I understand, was more freely worked this year than last, and the number of petty prosecutions increased under section 34. The Honorary Magistrates of Mooltan city disposed of a large number of cases under this section.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, JHANG.

(Lieutenant Martindale.)

The diminution in cases under the Opium Act is due to close supervision of the Excise officials, and also to a larger number of criminals having been punished in 1889 which held crime in check.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, MONTGOMERY.

(Mr. T. J. Kennedy.)

The abundance of pasturage during the year explains the falling off in cases under the Cattle Trespass Act and Forest Act. In connection with the working of the latter Act, I may mention that it was brought to my notice that cases were frequently instituted by forest guards and then allowed to fall through for want of prosecution, pointing to the fact that guards had been guilty of corrupt collusion with accused persons. Measures have been taken to put a stop to these malpractices.

As crime is steadily decreasing, I work the preventive provisions of the Code very cautiously, only putting them in force where, in any police jurisdiction, there is a serious recrudescence of crime, and directing them chiefly against men of some mark, for, to take as an example cattle-theft which is the normal crime of the district, it is not so much the actual machi or sweeper who commits the theft, whose punishment under the preventive provisions of the Code is desirable, as the village lambardar who shelters him, abets him in his misdeeds and knowingly receives the property which has been stolen, at a merely nominal price. Stop the receipt of stolen property in any tract and theft ceases of its own accord.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, MUZAFFARGARH.

(Sardar Gurdyal Singh).

The most important point that requires notice is the increase in the number of bad livelihood cases, which have gone up from 260 to 382, or an increase of 122. This is due to two causes,—firstly to the fact that cases taken up last winter were mostly decided in 1890, and there was consequently a decrease in 1889; secondly to the fact that more recourse has been had to the provisions of the law in this respect, and I am glad to notice that the action taken has had an effect in keeping down the number of theft cases.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, SHAHPUR.

(Mr. J. Wilson).

In 243 cases (against 157 last year), applications were made to magistrates that security might be taken to keep the peace, but proceedings were taken in only 136 cases, and security was demanded from 452 persons, against 332 last year. I have found in some cases that the section was put in operation without due enquiry, and a handle thus given to private enmity, as an application of this nature is often brought against a considerable number of a party, to whom the applicant is hostile, and, unless a somewhat careful enquiry is made, injustice may be done. I had for this reason to cancel a number of the security bonds demanded by Subordinate Magistrates. The section, however, is a very useful one, and on the whole the proceedings taken must have helped to keep down crimes of violence.

Under the arrangement described last year, proceedings were taken this year only against men who were considered, after consultation between the local magistrate and police officer, to be really influential ring-leaders in crime relating to property, and from such men high security was demanded. One consequence of this was that they found some difficulty in obtaining the necessary security, and 180 of them were committed to jail in default; of these, however, only 69 were imprisoned for more than a month. The proceedings have been, as a rule, carefully conducted, and few, if any, have undeservedly suffered under this section. The action taken on a regular system during the past four years has undoubtedly had an excellent effect, and has had something to do with the very marked decrease in offences against property.

SESSIONS JUDGE, DERAJAT.

(Mr. M. L. Dames.)

The number of cases disposed of relating to security for bad livelihood shows a considerable increase in Dera Ismail Khan and Dera Ghazi Khan; in the former district they rose from 41 to 134, in the latter from 156 to 296. The largest number of such cases, 569, was as before in Bannu. The figures for the past five years of each district are shown below :—

	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Dera Ismail Khan	57	66	63	41	134
Dera Ghazi Khan	96	95	166	156	296
Bannu	189	140	361	596	569
Total ...	342	301	590	793	999

It will thus be seen that since 1887 there has been a steady increase in the number of such cases, and that more attention is now paid to the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code.

The number of cases in which compensation was awarded for frivolous and vexatious complaints was considerably smaller; the figures for each district during the past two years are as follows :—

	1889.	1890.
Dera Ismail Khan	25	13
Dera Ghazi Khan	29	16
Bannu	28	25
Total ...	82	54

It is clear that magistrates pay very little attention to the provisions of the Procedure Code in this respect, and the result is that the number of such cases is yearly decreasing. The law is no doubt defective, but until it is modified, it is the duty of the courts to exercise the powers vested in them for checking the mischievous tendency of the people to resort to criminal courts, in order to cause annoyance and trouble. An examination of last year's figures shows that a total of 6,795 persons, or 53 per cent, were either discharged or acquitted, and of these only 54 persons received compensation under section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, DERA GHAZI KHAN.

(Mr. R. E. Younghusband).

Systematic efforts have been made during the year to take security from habitual thieves and receivers of stolen property, especially cattle thieves and receivers of stolen cattle.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, BANNU.

(Mr. H. A. Anderson).

It will be seen that there was an increase almost under every head, but at the same time it must be taken into consideration that the increase in proceedings in the number of cases in which security for keeping the peace or for good behaviour was demanded, has resulted in an effectual decrease in cases under the Indian Penal Code and under the Criminal Procedure Code.

The differences under other items are unnoticeable. The number of persons convicted as compared with the preceding year shows an increase.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, PESHAWAR.

(Mr. W. R. H. Merk).

One thousand nine hundred and fifteen cases were reported during 1890 against 2,256 in 1889,—a decrease of 341. Of these 203 were struck off the register under section 203 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the remaining 1,712 were brought to trial, against 2,158 in 1889,—a decrease of 446 or 20·66 per cent.

There was a net decrease of 446 cases as compared with the figures of 1889. The chief decreases are in cases of security for good behaviour, in cases under section 40 of the Frontier Crimes Regulation, which has been explained above, and under Act III of 1880.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, KOHAT.

(Captain Luton).

The cases of demanding security for keeping the peace and for good behaviour have much increased in number, especially under section 107 of the Criminal Procedure Code; but this has not prevented the increase of murders, and I cannot attribute the decrease in other serious crime to the working of these sections, though they may have had some effect.

The increase under Local and Special Laws is chiefly noticeable under :—

	Increase.
I.—Municipal Laws and Police Act	... 126
II.—Frontier Rules	... 89

As regards I, these are mostly cases for breaches of sanitary rules, in which small fines were inflicted by the Tahsildar in the Kohat Municipality, which was visited twice with cholera in 1887 and 1888; increased activity in the cause of sanitary administration can only be regarded with satisfaction. A scavenging tax was proposed to be levied, but the proposal was negatived by Government. It was therefore found necessary to enforce the sanitary rules with greater strictness than before.

As regards II, the increase is in security cases under sections 39 and 40 of the Frontier Crimes Regulation, *vide* printed head No. 8.

There were 4 cases of gambling against 9 in 1889 and 17 in 1888.

There is a large increase during the year under report, as compared with the previous year, in the number of persons against whom proceedings were taken under chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code, to prevent breaches of the peace (+176), as well as for good behaviour (+487).

The number of persons who remained in jail for more than a month in default of furnishing security is 87 against 35 in 1889 and 99 in 1887. This increase is due to the number of persons from whom security was demanded being larger than in previous years.

III.—GENERAL RESULTS OF ENQUIRIES AND TRIALS

SESSIONS JUDGE, DELHI.

(Mr T. Troward).

Notwithstanding a decrease in the number of offences reported, noticed in subject 1, the number of cases for disposal in each district was much larger than that in the preceding year, while the number of cases pending at the close of the year in the whole division had been reduced by 18 cases or by 21 per cent. These are undoubtedly very satisfactory results. The number of persons awaiting trial at the close of the year has also fallen from 216 in the former year to 121 in the year under report.

The proportion of convictions and discharges and acquittals to persons disposed of in each district was as follows. The percentages of the preceding year are also given for purposes of comparison :—

District	Convictions		Discharges and Acquittal-	
	1889	1890.	1889.	1890
Delhi	32·5	36·8	67·0	61·7
Gurgaon	44·2	47·1	53·8	50·4
Rohtak	41·4	41·6	56·5	57·5
Karnal	34·1	42·0	64·8	57·6

It is satisfactory to observe that the percentage of convictions has improved appreciably in all the districts of this division except Rohtak, where the figures for both years were practically the same, and the proportions of discharges and acquittals have been comparatively reduced.

SESSIONS JUDGE, UMBALLA.

(Mr. G. L. Smith).

The convictions in the Umballa district of only 35 per cent of persons tried, is very low, and is lower even than the figures for the preceding year (39 per cent.)

Simla.—Convictions, amounting to 71 per cent of persons brought to trial, are satisfactory.

The average duration was low.

Ludhiana.—I do not concur with the District Magistrate that a percentage of 32 per cent for convictions is satisfactory.

DISTIRCT MAGISTRATE, UMBALLA.

(Mr. C. E. Gladstone).

The pending file increased by 28, which is not satisfactory considering that the number of cases for disposal was 326 less than in 1889. It is accounted for by the numerous changes among magistrates that took place during the year. For the same reason there were 4 cases pending over three months at the close of 1890, as compared with only 1 in the preceding year.

SESSIONS JUDGE, JULLUNDUR.

(Lieut: Colonel Wood).

The proportion of convictions was low, being only 3,638 persons convicted out of 9,994 tried.

SESSIONS JUDGE, SIALKOT.

(Mr. M. Macauliffe.)

In the Gujranwala district the number of persons brought to trial has increased from 4,772 to 4,961, but the number of persons convicted has decreased from 1,654 to 1,431.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, HISSAR.

(Lieutenant Parsons).

As I have before remarked, about half the true cases of offences against property were brought to trial by the Police.

Half the persons thus brought before the magistrate were convicted. It is difficult to estimate how many offenders against property, against whom true bills were found by the Police, got off, because there is no means of knowing how many persons were concerned in the true cases which the Police were unable to bring to trial. However, the fact remains that the Police brought half the true cases of offences against property to trial, and the magistrates in their turn convicted half of the persons thus tried.

In the matter of offences regarding the human body, the large number of 521 out of 533 true cases were brought to trial. Out of the 1,159 persons concerned in these 521 cases, the magistrates convicted 213 or 18 per cent. The great majority of these cases, it is satisfactory to know, came under the sections regarding "hurt" and "assault;" and if the failures of conviction would only cause a cessation of institutions under these heads, much valuable time would be saved, as these institutions are too often frivolous and unfounded. I therefore do not regard the paucity of convictions in this connection with much regret. There is no reflection upon Police working, because such a number of the cases are merely complaints of common assault and of hurt. It is only in the offences against property that the working of the Police can be mainly tested, and here, as has been remarked before, they are in cattle lifting cases (which are perhaps the most common offences under this head), handicapped by the local predilection for obtaining restoration of the stolen cattle by the time-honoured method of ransom.

SESSIONS JUDGE, MOOLTAN.

(*Khan* Muhammad Hyat Khan, C.S.I.).

The precentage of convictions has risen by 1 in Mooltan and fallen by 6 in Jhang, and 1 in Muzaffargarh, and remained stationary in Montgomery. The results of trials are by no means satisfactory, the percentage of convictions being less than 50, except in the Jhang district, where it is 56.

SESSIONS JUDGE, RAWALPINDI.

(Mr. R. W. Trafford).

The proportion of convictions during the year under report was 54 per cent as compared with 52 per cent in the previous year, being an increase of 2 per cent as against 1889, and of 11 per cent over the figures of the year 1888.

SESSIONS JUDGE, DERAJAT.

(Mr. M. L. Dames.)

The percentage of convictions for the first time since 1881 shows an improvement.

The highest percentage, 52·09 per cent, was in Dera Ghazi Khan, and the lowest, 41·24, in Bannu, which however is better than 40·43 in 1888 and 40·58 in 1889.

SESSIONS JUDGE, PESHAWAR.

(Mr. R. Udny.)

The following table gives the percentages, according to the law under which the conviction took place, as compared with last year :—

	Accused.	Convicted.	Percentages. 1889.	1890.
Indian Penal Code	4,030	1,585	36 45	39·33
Special and Local Laws ...	1,825	1,245	82 3	68 21
Criminal Procedure Code ...	2,432	1,566	63·04	64·39

Hazara.—The number of persons convicted was 2,405 or 43·15 per cent, against 47·59 per cent in the previous year, as shown below :—

	Accused.	Convicted.	Percentage. 1889.	1890.
Indian Penal Code	2,815	708	31·12	25 14
Special and Local Laws ...	1,605	1,166	75·47	72·64
Criminal Procedure Code ...	1,059	475	64 58	44 85

Of the persons disposed of, 2,516, or 57·5 per cent, were convicted, as against 42·89 per cent. last year, distributed thus:—

	Accused.	Convicted.	Percentages. 1889.	1890.
Indian Penal Code	2,179	669	41·26	30·7
Local and Special Laws ...	1,159	983	32·44	84·81
Criminal Procedure Code ...	1,005	672	60·98	66·86

The percentage of convictions under the Indian Penal Code which is the best test of working, as well as under the other two heads, has risen in Peshawar.

In Hazara, it has fallen off under all the heads and no explanation has been given in the report.

In Kohat, it has risen under Local and Special Laws and under the Code of Criminal Procedure, and has fallen off under the Indian Penal Code.

The increase under the Local and Special Laws is chiefly due, as stated in the report, to convictions under the Frontier Crimes Regulation.

IV—AGENCY BY WHICH CRIMINAL WORK WAS DISPOSED OF.

SESSIONS JUDGE, DELHI.

(Mr. T. Troward).

The District Magistrates of Delhi and Karnal have also disposed of a much larger number of cases this year, in comparison with those for the former, and the percentages of disposals have risen from 1·99 to 2·63 in the former, and from 1·73 to 2·21, in the latter district ; but it is still much below the Punjab percentage of 4·6 per cent.

The District Magistrates with their multifarious revenue and executive duties cannot with justice be expected to take up a large share of criminal work. They have, moreover, heavy appellate work to attend to.

In Delhi the Boards of Honorary Magistrates disposed of 41·37 per cent of the total number of cases disposed of during the year, as against 44·24 per cent in thepast year.

The District Magistrate on commenting on the work of the magistrates on the City Bench remarked that "they did much good work, but there should be some means of eliminating those who are past their work."

The proportion of work turned out by the Benches of Magistrates in the Gurgaon district has increased from 9·19 per cent in the former year to 10·63 per cent in the year under report. The District Magistrate remarks on the work performed by the Rewari Board that "this is a good Bench on the whole, but showed undue leniency in some cases recently. On being addressed, the Honorary Magistrates set themselves to put matters right. On the whole their work appears to have been decidedly above the average and practically useful during the year."

The District Magistrate of Rohtak remarks "that the Bench of Honorary Magistrates of Rohtak was abolished at the commencement of the year on account of the attitude of its members during the riot;" and this accounts for the decrease in the number of suits disposed of.

There is no Bench of Honorary Magistrates in the Karnal district.

The proportion of cases decided by Honorary Magistrates sitting singly in the Delhi district, has risen from 18·96 in 1889 to 25·82 in 1890.. This increase is chiefly due to the addition of three Honorary Magistrates to this district during the year under report.

Amongst the Honorary Magistrates sitting singly in this district, Khan Bahadur Hadi Husain Khan, Rai Bahadur Piari Lal, and Muhammad Ikramulla Khan disposed of the largest number of cases. The District Magistrate, commenting on the quality of the work performed by these officers, says, "Piari Lal and Hadi Husain Khan continue to be thoroughly satisfactory."

In Gurgaon, the Honorary Magistrates sitting alone decided 198 cases as against 159 in the former year, and the District Magistrate writes "that there are no complaints against the discharge of their honorary functions."

There is a large increase in the number of cases dealt with by the Honorary Magistrates of the Karnal district (the figures being 319 as against 14 in the past year). The largest number of cases decided was in the court of Nawab Shamsher Ali Khan Mandal, who disposed of 264 cases in 173 days on which he held his sittings. Bhai Anokh Singh of Sedkowal and Dewa Singh of Kaithal did not decide any cases at all.

The amount of work disposed of by the District Magistrates of Delhi, Gurgaon and Karnal under their enhanced powers was much below that of the past year, especially in the Gurgaon district, the reason being that Mr. Fagan, officiating District Magistrate, who acted as such for 204 days, was not invested with section 30 powers. The decrease in Delhi and Karnal districts may fairly be attributed to a corresponding decrease in crime.

In Rohtak, there was an increase of 9 cases or 69 per cent, over the figures of the former year.

SESSIONS JUDGE, UMBALLA.

(Mr. G. L. Smith)

The great increase in the work done by Honorary Magistrates and proportional reduction in that done by Tahsildars is as it should be, and much credit is due to Rai Thandi Ram, who, though an Honorary Magistrate, does the full work of an Extra Assistant Commissioner.

Ludhiana.—The Honorary Magistrates gave very material assistance (20 per cent).

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, UMBALLA.

(Mr. C. E. Gladstone).

The appointment during the year of a retired Extra Assistant Commissioner, Rai Bahadur Thandi Ram, as Honorary Magistrate, 1st class, has relieved Tahsildars considerably of their criminal work; and, although employed for only 260 of the 365 days, he has accounted for no less than 354 of the 591 cases disposed of by Honorary Magistrates.

SESSIONS JUDGE, HOSHIARPUR.

(Mr. F. C. Channing).

The District Magistrate of Hoshiarpur reports that great assistance is given to the magisterial staff of his district by the Honorary Magistrates, who have disposed of nearly ⅓ths of the total cases. No complaints have ever reached me against any of the Honorary Magistrates, and I have no reason to think that their work is not efficiently performed. Boards of Honorary Magistrates in towns are, I think, especially useful in dealing with all the minor offences.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, KANGRA.

(Mr. E. O'Brien.)

Among the Honorary Magistrates, the Raja of Kutlehr disposed of most cases, (142) this year.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, SIALKOT.

(Major Montgomery).

Of the Honorary Magistrates, Sardar Jagat Singh tried by far the largest number of cases (266).

SESSIONS JUDGE, LAHORE.

(Colonel C. H. T. Marshall).

A great deal of criminal work has been done by honorary agency. Lahore had five Honorary Magistrates in addition to the City Board working during the year. The work as far as I saw was fairly satisfactorily done.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, LAHORE.

(Colonel Beadon).

Honorary Magistrates sitting singly decided 972 cases against 1,033 disposed of in 1889.

The City Bench of Honorary Magistrates disposed of 760 cases against 738 in the preceding year.

Amongst Honorary Magistrates who sat singly, the following may be specially named as having decided the greatest number of cases:—

	Cases.
Fakir Syad Jamal-ud-din	314
Munshi Kadir Bakhsh Khan, Kasur, (died in November)	279

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, FEROZEPORE.

(Colonel Birch).

The work performed by the Honorary Magistrates has increased from 824 to 994 cases—an increase of 170 cases, of which 66 cases were decided by Lalla Tulsi Ram, appointed a separate magistrate for tahsil Ferozepore in July 1890. Bhai Atma Singh, Honorary Magistrate, Nathana, and Sirdar Bahadur Sodhi Man Singh, Honorary Assistant Commissioner, Butar, died during the year under report. Bhai Zabarjang Singh has been appointed Honorary Magistrate in place of the former.

SESSIONS JUDGE, MOOLTAN.

(*Khan* Muhammad Hayat Khan, C.S.I.).

The District Magistrates of Mooltan and Jhang have done more work this year than last. In Montgomery there is a falling off of 17 cases, and in Muzaffargarh of one case in the court of the chief executive officer.

The Bench of Honorary Magistrates in Mooltan has disposed of 17 per cent of the district work; in Montgomery, the honorary agency has decided nearly double the number of cases dealt with in 1889, and in Muzaffargarh there is no difference from last year. In Montgomery, the Honorary Magistrates sitting singly have done somewhat less, and in Muzaffargarh slightly more work than in 1889. There has been a considerable falling off in the court of Mr. Broadway, Honorary Magistrate, Jhang.

The three Honorary Magistrates sitting singly in Muzaffargarh have disposed of a good many cases, most of which were theft cases.

SESSIONS JUDGE, JHELUM.

(Mr. F. D'O. Bullock).

The District Magistrates of Jhelum and Shahpur did but a very small small amount of criminal work.

In the reports for the years 1888 and 1889, it was remarked that in the Jhelum district a large amount of criminal work was thrown upon Tahsildars. This year too a still larger amount has been given to those officers, the proportion being 50 per cent against 42 per cent—46 per cent in the last two years.

The proportion of criminal work disposed of by Tahsildars in the Gujrat district has increased also from 33 to 36.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, SHAHPUR.

(Mr. J. Wilson).

There are now, besides the newly created Bench of Honorary Magistrates in Bhera town, in which Lala Kishn Dyal has been absorbed, two Honorary Magistrates sitting singly, one in the Bhera and one in the Shahpur tahsil. Honorary Magistrates altogether disposed of about one-tenth of the total number of cases, and so gave considerable assistance.

SESSIONS JUDGE, DERAJAT.

(Mr. M. L. Dames)

Most of the cases decided by the District Magistrate were under the Frontier Crimes Regulation; the District Judges in all the three districts have been invested with the powers of an Additional District Magistrate under section 30, Criminal Procedure Code.

The Benches and Honorary Magistrates disposed of 666 or 10 85 per cent, as compared with 670 cases and 11·63 per cent in the previous year. By far the largest number (575 cases) of these was disposed of by the Honorary Magistrates of Dera Ghazi Khan, where the Tumandars continue to render valuable assistance in the criminal administration of the district.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, DERA GHAZI KHAN.

(Mr. R. E. Younghusband.)

The Honorary Magistrates all did useful work. The services of Nawab Sir Imam Bakhsh Khan, K. C. I. E., magistrate of the 1st class, who disposed of 126 cases, are especially deserving of recognition.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, KOHAT.

(Captain Leigh.)

Muhammad Zaffar Khan, Honorary Magistrate, Teri, has done a good amount of criminal work of the district.

V.—FRONTIER REGULATIONS.

SESSIONS JUDGE, MOOLTAN.

(*Khan* Muhammad Hayat Khan, C.S.I.)

The District Magistrate of Muzaffargarh proposes that the Frontier Regulations should be enforced in the western portion of the district lying on the banks of the Indus. I do not concur with him in this view.

SESSIONS JUDGE, DERAJAT.

(Mr. M. L. Dames.)

The number of references disposed of by the Councils of Elders under the Frontier Regulations was 211 affecting 535 persons against—

Cases.	Persons.	
282	and 710	in 1889, and
315	and 935	in 1888.

The decrease occurred in all the districts, but is most marked in Bannu where the number of cases referred fell from 138 to 85. In Dera Ismail Khan very few cases are so referred, the number during the past three years having been—

16 in 1888,
39 in 1889, and
36 in 1890.

The more heinous offences dealt with by the Council of Elders during the past three years are shewn below :—

	1888.	1889.	1890.
Murders	22	21	32
Attempts at murder	5	2	2
Culpable homicide	4	2	2
Mischief	39	36	21
Theft	68	62	56
Criminal trespass	58	40	2
Marriage	9	17	2
Other	110	104	94

The number of murder cases referred to Jirgas rose from 7 to 19 in Dera Ghazi Khan, and conviction was secured in 17 of the 19 cases so referred. In Bannu, the number of murder cases disposed of by the Councils of Elders fell from 12 to 8. Very few cases of criminal trespass or relating to marriage were referred to Jirgas during the year under report.

The following table exhibits the number of persons tried and the percentage of convictions in each district during the past three years :—

District.	1888.		1889		1890.	
	Number of persons tried.	Percentage of convictions.	Number of persons tried.	Percentage of convictions.	Number of persons tried.	Percentage of convictions.
D. Ismail Khan ...	28	67	90	88	60	75
D. Ghazi Khan ...	401	71	222	48	273	58
Bannu ...	506	52	398	42	202	27·7

It will thus be seen that the percentage of convictions, 27·7 per cent, was very low in Bannu. It is not satisfactory to observe that of the 202 persons referred by the District Magistrate to Jirgas only 56 were convicted ; the settlement of frontier cases by this means has however one great advantage, it prevents reprisals and blood feuds. The number of convictions is hardly a fair criterion of the success of the system as a number of cases are compromised. I agree with the District Magistrate of Bannu in considering that the penal powers given to the Deputy Commissioners of the Peshawar division under paragraph 14 (2) of the Frontier Crimes Regulation should be extended also to the Derajat division. Mr. Anderson's remarks apply especially to the Bannu district, and no doubt the want of these powers is most felt there, but they would be also very useful in Dera Ghazi Khan and the frontier parts of Dera Ismail Khan. Many serious cases, including some of murder or culpable homicide arising from disputes about women, might be satisfactorily dealt with under the Jirga procedure if it were possible to award a sufficiently deterrent punishment. The difficulty of obtaining trustworthy evidence in such cases frequently leads to the prosecution in the criminal courts breaking down, and the blood feud continues unchecked. I believe that the extension of penal powers under the Crimes Regulation is the best means available for remedying this defect in the criminal administration.

SESSIONS JUDGE, PESHAWAR.

(Mr. R. Udny.)

The cases disposed of under the Frontier Crimes Regulations were as follows :—

District.	1889.		1890.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
Peshawar	274	948	257	766
Hazara	149	328	55	269
Kohat	855	1,584	401	1,082

There is a decrease under this head in all the districts.

The figures for Hazara and Kohat have considerably fallen off. No explanation has been given in the report of the former district, while that of the latter shows that the decrease was in references to Council of Elders under section 13 of the Frontier Regulation, as, in deference to the remarks of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor published with the Criminal Report for 1889, only important cases are now referred to the Council of Elders.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, PESHAWAR.

(Mr. W. R. H. Merk).

In 7 cases involving 10 persons, orders were passed under section 32 of the Frontier Crimes Regulation, 4 women were punished and 6 were discharged.

This is an illustration of what follows. I find that since the introduction of the Frontier Crimes Regulation, 33 women in all have, in 3 years, been charged by their husbands, or by the representatives of their husbands, with adultery. Out of this number, 13 women have in that time been punished. During this period of three years, the total number of "offences relating to marriage," *viz.*, under chapter XX of the Penal Code, has been

1888.	1889.	1890.
114	98	102

total 314. Here is a law specially provided for the satisfaction of public opinion, and the popular sense of justice in a community which boasts of being peculiarly sensitive upon the point of female honour, and it will be seen how very rarely husbands avail themselves of this special provision. A wish has not unfrequently been expressed for the introduction of some similar law Cis-Indus, on the grounds that the woman now escapes free under the Penal Code; that she is often as guilty, if not more so, than her lover, and that the punishment of the woman would also check the numbers of elopement and adultery cases and thereby reduce these as well as other classes of crime; *vide* the opinions of the Deputy Commissioner of Rawalpindi, page 4, Appendix to Criminal Report of 1889, the Deputy Commissioner of Shahpur, page 8, Deputy Commissioner of Ferozepore, page 27, Deputy Commissioner of Montgomery, pages 28 and 29, Sessions Judge, Rawalpindi, page 30. Natives will no doubt freely vent their regret at the absence of a law directed against guilty women, or at least they used to do so in this district before the introduction of the Frontier Crimes Regulation. Now, as a matter of fact, adultery and elopement are, I believe, just as common in independent territory in Afghanistan and Persia, where the impaired husband has the undisputed right of killing the erring wife, as they are in British territory. When a law is made to suit what is believed to be the popular want, it will be observed how rarely those who can do so, choose to avail themselves of it.

Similarly, in independent territory in Afghanistan and Persia, it is, considering the number of cases, a comparatively rare event for the law of death to be put in force as regards the woman. The reasons for this hesitation to enforce the penalty against women are obvious, and I much doubt if section 32 of the Frontier Crimes Regulation were introduced Cis-Indus, whether it would have any appreciable effect upon this class of crime. Arguing from experience of this district, and of independent territory of Afghanistan and Persia, I agree with the Sessions Judge of Mooltan, page 28, Appendix to Criminal Justice Report for 1889, that making women liable to punishment for adultery will not check the offence, for the women know well enough that they will, in nine cases out of ten, not be prosecuted at all, and of course every woman thinks that she herself will escape the penalty.

Security was taken from 5 persons under section 39 of the Frontier Crimes Regulation, and 375 persons were required to execute bonds for their good behaviour under section 40 of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, HAZARA.

(Mr. A. F. D. Cunningham).

Frontier work has been, and for some years to come probably will be, heavy in Hazara; the Deputy Commissioner is the only officer who can deal with cases referred to Jirgas under sections 10 or 13, or with proceedings under sections 39 and 40 and sections 24, 25 and 35 of the Regulation. These cases involve much work, and I venture to represent that, if he is to enforce this Regulation with proper care and labor, he should have the assistance of an additional District Magistrate empowered to hear ordinary cases of previously convicted offenders. For this purpose, the senior Assistant or Extra Assistant should here, as in other frontier districts, be invested with the power of an Additional District Magistrate under section 5. Even more necessary than that is the appointment of a District Judge.

It is simply physically impossible for one officer to do justice to the work and functions of Deputy Commissioner, Collector, District Magistrate and District Judge with the management of Forests, Local bodies, Municipalities, and the supervision of local public works and education, &c., thrown in.

If I were to seek to carry out properly the recent orders of the Chief Court about Nazirs, Naib-Nazirs, and process-serving thoroughly, it would be necessary to abandon part of the work under the Frontier Regulation or to shut my doors to Hassanzais, Akazais, and to men from 100 miles of border land from Torhela to Allai and Chilás.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, KOHAT.

(Captain Leigh).

Criminal references to Councils of Elders under section 13 have much fallen off as, in deference to the remarks of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor on the Criminal Report for 1889, only important cases are now referred to the Councils of Elders. The percentage of convictions in these cases was 42 against 11 in the preceding year.

This is a very fair percentage, and shows that the Councils of Elders are beginning to appreciate their duties and to go thoroughly into cases made over to them for decision. There can be no doubt that there is a very marked improvement in the working of these Councils, and they promise to become a reliable and trustworthy agency in the administration of the district.

VI.—WITNESSES.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, GURGAON.

(Mr. J. R. Drummond).

The dieting of witnesses by the Police does not apparently receive that attention from the authority primarily concerned which its practical importance warrants.

In particular, it does not appear to be the practice to defray the cost of tickets to witnesses required to travel by Railway.

Considering the complaint which is constantly put forward in the department that the Police receive but little help from the public in bringing offenders to justice, it might be expected that so obvious a cause for unwillingness to offer testimony on behalf of the Crown should be anticipated and removed so far as possible, but evidence is not wanting that the majority of the force in this district regard a prosecution for theft or grievous hurt as an affair between the complainant and the accused, in which the duty of the officers of the Crown begins and ends with the record of a varying quantity of undigested statements and routine procedure.

SESSIONS JUDGE, HOSHIARPUR.

(Mr. F. C. Channing).

The District Magistrate, Kangra, remarks that the detentions for five days and upwards were nearly all in the court of one Extra Assistant Commissioner, whose explanations regarding them are not satisfactory.

Such lenghty detentions ought certainly never to be allowed where they can possibly be avoided; occasionally circumstances may necessitate detentions for even considerable periods, as where witnesses brought from too great a distance to be able to come and go readily cannot in fairness to the accused be examined before the arrival of other witnesses who have failed to attend. As a rule, cases are disposed of with promptitude.

SESSIONS JUDGE, SIALKOT.

(Mr. M. Macauliffe).

The average cost of each witness summoned by the Police has decreased, but of each witness summoned by the magistrates it has remained the same. It is a very sound policy to pay witnesses properly.

SESSIONS JUDGE, MOOLTAN.

(*Khan* Muhammad Hayat Khan, C. S. I.).

Thirty-seven witnesses were detained for four days in Mooltan, 18 in Montgomery, 26 in Muzaffargarh, and 129 in Jhang.

In Muzaffargarh, three witnesses were detained for five days, and in Jhang, two for five days, and six for six days in a case in which the accused fell ill.

SESSIONS JUDGE, JHELUM.

(Mr. F. D'O. Bullock).

Three witnesses were detained more than five days and seven witnesses from nine to fifteen days in the court of an Honorary Magistrate in the Shahpur district. This long detention is explained by the statement that the magistrate had to attend the Empress Durbar at Shahpur.

SESSIONS JUDGE, DERAJAT.

(Mr. M. L. Dames).

Of the 14 witnesses detained for six to eight days, 11 were in Dera Ismail Khan in the court of the Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner; and the long detention has been explained as being due to press of revenue work, but this explanation is not satisfactory: this officer also detained :—

21	witnesses	for	... 2	days.
8	ditto	for	... 3	do.
3	ditto	for	... 4	do.
2	ditto	for	... 5	do.

His attention will be called to the necessity of so arranging his criminal work that the cases are called on for hearing on the dates fixed.

SESSIONS JUDGE, PESHAWAR.

(Mr. R. Udny).

As to detention of witnesses, the figures of five and six days' detention in Kohat are noticeable.

The detention of six days has been explained in Statement VII, but no explanation of the detention for five days has been given.

VII.—PUNISHMENTS.

SESSIONS JUDGE, DELHI.

(Mr. T. Troward).

The percentage of the total number of persons punished, sentenced to imprisonment, has decreased considerably in Gurgaon and Karnal and partially in Delhi, notwithstanding an increase of 26·5 per cent in the number of persons punished in those districts.

The proportion of persons sentenced to rigorous imprisonment has increased largely in Delhi and slightly in Karnal, while in Gurgaon it has decreased by 1·94 and in Rohtak by 0·78 per cent.

The subjoined abstract exhibits the percentage of persons sentenced to solitary confinement out of the total number rigorously imprisoned. The figures of the previous year are also given for comparison :—

District.	1889.	1890.
Delhi	76·3	72·9
Gurgaon	57·3	61·2
Rohtak	60·2	78·9
Karnal	72·1	61·3
Total ...	68·3	70·2

The decrease of 3·4 in the proportion of persons sentenced to solitary confinement in the Delhi district during the year under review is principally due to the increase in the number of magistrates with third class powers, who could not legally award such sentences.

In Gurgaon, there is an increase of about 4 per cent over the figures of the preceding year; but a glance at the figures given in the Annual Statement No. V will show that some officers at head-quarters and at tahsils have not been very energetic in awarding this deterrent form of punishment.

In Rohtak, the figures under this head show a decided improvement in the right direction, and the District Magistrate says that "the native magistrates are now paying more attention to the orders on the subject."

There was a considerable decrease in the percentages of the Karnal district under this head, which is manifestly due to the fact that the officers at head-quarters passed a large number of sentences of rigorous imprisonment without solitary confinement.

I am glad to observe that the results of the present year under the head of persons sentenced to whipping show a decided improvement throughout the whole division as compared with the figures of the former year.

In Delhi, the percentage of persons sentenced to this kind of punishment has more than doubled during the year, which is very satisfactory, the figures being 6·68 as against 3·33 per cent in the past year.

In Gurgaon, there was an increase of 0·32 per cent only, while in Rohtak there was an appreciable increase of 1·17 per cent, and the District Magistrate says "that in "this district whipping seems to have a most deterrent effect even in the case of Chamars "and Ranghars." In Karnal, the increase under this head was slight, being only 0·10 per cent.

Of the 377 persons sentenced to whipping in 1890, only 38 were sentenced in addition to other punishments. Last year the number was 28.

The number of juvenile offenders sentenced to whipping has increased considerably in Delhi and Rohtak.

The following table shows the actual results attained in the matter of realization of fines imposed in the various districts of this division in the year under report. The percentage of recoveries of the preceding year is also given for the sake of comparison :—

District.	Amount of Fine.					
	Imposed.	*Realized.*			Percentage of total realization.	
		On account of year under report.	On account of past year.	Total.	1889.	1890.
Delhi	10,082	6,365	309	6,674	74	66
Gurgaon	9,055	8,302	388	8,690	88	96
Rohtak	6,856	5,340	1,330	6,670	81	97
Karnal	6,520	4,438	499	4,937	110	75
Total ...	32,513	24,445	2,526	26,971	85	83

SESSIONS JUDGE, AMBALLA.

(Mr. G. L. Smith).

Amballa.—The increases in rigorous imprisonment, whipping, security for good behaviour, and solitary confinement are satisfactory. Eighteen per cent imprisoned of those required to furnish security was not a serious proportion, though a considerable increase on the figures for the previous year.

The figures quoted by the District Magistrate certainly show that more serious crime had to be dealt with in 1890 than in 1889.

Sixty-five per cent of fines realized to imposed was a very fair proportion.

Simla.—The circumstances of Simla will account for the small proportion of cases in which imprisonment was awarded. There is a satisfactory advance this year on the number of persons whipped, but doubtless there is still room for a further advance.

Seventy-one per cent of fines realized was a fair proportion and a fair amount was awarded as compensation.

Ludhiana.—The proportion of imprisonment was rather low. The increase in whipping was satisfactory.

The proportion of fines realized was good; a substantial sum was awarded as compensation under section 545 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

SESSIONS JUDGE, JULLUNDUR.

(Lieut: Colonel Wood).

Sentences of solitary confinement were resorted to more freely last year than in the previous year. Sentences of whipping were not resorted to freely. Only a limited number of magistrates had the power to inflict such sentences, and those who had the power do not appear to have made sufficient use of it.

The realizations of fine appear to have been fair.

SESSIONS JUDGE, HOSHIARPUR.

(Mr. F. C. Channing).

In Hoshiarpur, the number of persons sentenced to imprisonment was 251, of which sentences of rigorous imprisonment numbered 220, in 46 per cent of which solitary confinement formed part of the sentence, while in Kangra the number of persons sentenced to imprisonment was 463, of which sentences of rigorous imprisonment numbered 420, in 40 per cent of these solitary confinement formed part of the sentence.

The District Magistrate points out that, as explained in former reports, the proportion of small sentences for petty offences is unusually large in this district, and that solitary cells have not as yet been provided in the Kulu lock-up, which is used as a local jail for offenders whose sentence does not exceed 3 months' imprisonment.

In Hoshiarpur, of the number imprisoned, 20 persons were re-convicted.

In Kangra, 8 persons had been previously convicted.

These figures show how very little criminal the population of this division is; 28 old offenders imprisoned during the year out of more than 1,600,000 persons.

In Hoshiarpur, the number of sentences for whipping has increased from 12 in the previous year to 30 in this year, while in Kangra it has decreased from 18 in the preceding year to 15 in the present year.

In addition to other punishments whipping was inflicted this year in 2 cases as against 5 in the previous year in Hoshiarpur, while in Kangra it was inflicted in 4 cases this year and in 6 in the previous year.

Of Rs. 10,195 on account of fine imposed this year in Hoshiarpur, Rs. 8,148, or 79 per cent, was realized, as against 54 per cent the year before, while in Kangra of Rs. 15,792 imposed last year Rs. 12,267, or 77 per cent, was realized as against 84 per cent the year before. The above figures are generally satisfactory.

SESSIONS JUDGE, SIALKOT.

(Mr. M. Macauliffe).

In the Sialkot district, there has been a decrease in sentences of whipping in addition to other punishment, from 14 to 8, as compared with the figures of the previous year, but there is an increase, from 64 to 85, in the sentences of whipping in lieu of other punishment.

In the Gujranwala district, the following abstract will show the increase under this head which is satisfactory :—

	In addition to other punishment.	In lieu of other punishment.
1889	... 20	 23
1890	... 23	 54

In the Sialkot district, there has been a decrease from Rs. 34,672 to Rs. 23,777, in the amount of fines imposed during the year under report as compared with the year 1889.

There is naturally a corresponding decrease in the amount of fines realized. It does not appear to me to be altogether an evil that more fines have not been imposed. Imposing fines on the criminal classes is in my opinion worse than useless. Not only have they nothing to pay fines from, but keeping their liability hanging over them is a bar to honest industry after they leave prison, and if, happily, a member of the criminal classes have any money, and it be taken away from him in satisfaction of fine, he has to begin life anew with nothing in his pocket after he leaves prison, and this again must be a serious incentive to renewed crime.

In other countries, members of the criminal classes are not fined at all, but in India magistrates have generally got into the habit of passing sentences of fine as well as imprisonment, often regardless of the means of the accused.

SESSIONS JUDGE, LAHORE.

(COLONEL MARSHALL.)

Two-thirds of the punishments have consisted of fines without imprisonment. The sentences of whipping have not been frequent (114) though there is an increase from last year owing to attention having been called to the subject. Native magistrates still resort but little to it. Only 30 persons were imprisoned for more than two years. The greater number got less than 6 months in jail.

The realization of fines has been fairly satisfactory.

SESSIONS JUDGE, MOOLTAN.

(*Khan* MUHAMMAD HAYAT KHAN, C. S. I).

The proportion of solitary confinement to rigorous imprisonment stands highest in the Montgomery district, wherein solitary confinement was included with rigorous imprisonment in 80 per cent of sentences. Mooltan shows a little improvement, but in Jhang and Muzaffargarh, the sentences of solitary confinement appear to have been passed in a smaller number of cases than in 1889. Except in Mooltan, where there is a sensible increase, whipping has been sparingly resorted to. In Muzaffargarh, the number of cases in which sentence of whipping was passed was merely nominal.

In all four districts of the division a smaller amount of fine was imposed and realized than in the previous year.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, MONTGOMERY.

(MR. T. J. KENNEDY.)

Whipping was inflicted in 61 cases as compared with 67 cases in 1889. I doubt very much the efficiency of whipping except in the case of juvenile offenders and town-bred criminals. Sturdy agriculturists of the Bár consider a sentence of whipping, "grasshopper's flicks" as they call it, almost as good as getting off scot-free.

SESSIONS JUDGE, JHELUM.

(MR. F. D'O. BULLOCK.)

Out of 81 persons sentenced to whipping in lieu of other punishment, 19 were juveniles.

The realizations are in Jhelum 63 per cent; in Gujrat 67 per cent; and in Shahpur 88 per cent.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, SHAHPUR.

(MR. J. WILSON.)

The number of persons sentenced to imprisonment was much less than half what it was four years ago. Only 7 persons were sentenced to simple imprisonment, and only four persons to more than two years' imprisonment, and the number of second and third convictions was only 19, so that it appears our proceedings under section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code, have had some effect in deterring habitual thieves and receivers, from crime.

The number of persons sentenced to whipping has increased from 17 to 25. The attention of all magistrates has been directed to the advisability of this form of punishment, and I think it is generally inflicted when appropriate.

SESSIONS JUDGE, RAWALPINDI.

(MR. R. W. TRAFFORD.)

There was a falling off of 3 and 1 per cent in the number of persons sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with and without solitary confinement, and an increase of 2 per cent in that of persons sentenced to pay fine.

Of the total number of persons sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, 48 per cent were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement, or a falling off of 5 per cent as compared with the year 1889.

Out of the 82 persons sentenced to whipping in lieu of other punishments, 3 were juveniles, or the same number as in 1889.

The proportion of persons whipped to persons liable to whipping during the year 1890, was 6 per cent, or the same as in the preceding year.

There was an increase of 7 per cent in realization of fines as compared with 1889.

SESSIONS JUDGE, DERAJAT.

(Mr. M. L. Dames.)

The number of persons sentenced to simple imprisonment has greatly increased in Dera Ghazi Khan and Bannu, where the number rose from 16 to 66 and from 8 to 41, respectively.

One thousand one hundred and forty eight persons against 1,102 in the previous year, were fined with imprisonment, and 2,617 to 2,397 in 1889, without imprisonment. The number of persons sentenced to whipping shows a satisfactory increase from 58 to 120; the largest increase occurred in Bannu where the number rose from 28 to 71.

SESSIONS JUDGE, PESHAWAR.

(Mr. R. Udny .)

More attention was paid in Peshawar to the infliction of solitary confinement.

The figures in Hazára and Kohát have fallen off, especially in Kohát. The District Magistrate of Kohát has called the attention of the courts to this.

Simple imprisonments have decreased by 10 in Pesháwar and increased by 9 in Kohát. Whipping sentences have fallen off by 10 in Pesháwar and increased by 11 in Hazára. In Kohát, this mode of punishment has not been properly resorted to. The District Magistrate has again called the attention of the courts to this matter.

The percentage of realizations in Pesháwar has fallen off as compared with the last year's figures. This is due, as noted by the District Magistrate, to a decrease in the amount of fine imposed under the Frontier Regulations and also to the fact that persons fined are generally sentenced to long terms of imprisonment and the fines imposed on them are not realized until the terms of imprisonment are about to expire.

The abnormal percentage of realizations in Hazára is apparently due to the amount of fine imposed in previous years having been realized in 1890.

There is improvement in realizations in Kohát.

The percentage of realizations in all the districts is much above the Provincial average of 75 per cent.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, PESHAWAR.

(Mr. W. R. H. Merk).

Twenty one persons were whipped for the first offence. Eight persons were flogged in addition to other punishment. The percentage of persons whipped to those who could legally have been flogged was 6·85. No respectable persons were whipped. If flogging were carried out by the cat on the back, it would probably be found that native magistrates would be less averse to inflicting a sentence of whipping and the objections to flogging Afghans would cease to exist.

It has been found that the best plan is to make over the task of realizing fines to one officer, instead of letting each court realise for itself. The work receives steady attention under this system, and is executed with some consistency and perseverance, while responsibility for delay or want of care can be fixed. The *personnel* of the courts is constantly changing, and it is difficult to keep the work going and to trace neglect, unless it is in one hand only.

VIII.—PROCEDURE.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, GURGAON.

(Mr. J. R. Drummond).

The most serious irregularities observed by myself may be summed up under the following heads, *viz*:—

I.—Neglect of the legal procedure under chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code, resulting in the fruitless harassing of persons named by the Police or by village headmen on the one hand, and in the discouragement of rural notables prepared to assist justice on the other.

II.—Neglect and breach of the procedure laid down in section 195 of the Criminal Procedure Code, affording opportunities for the persecution of complainants and witnesses.

III.—Neglect to invite the accused person to explain the evidence put forward against him and to examine the grounds, if any, on which ignorant prisoners may challenge the witnesses produced against them.

This omission tends quite as often to prejudice the Crown as the defence, and is accompanied in cases by a habit of recording set statements by pleaders instead of taking the examination of the complainant and the accused in a proper manner.

IV.—Failure to examine complainants thoroughly in the beginning before issuing process. This seemingly ineradicable defect has a great deal to do with the unsatisfactory results discovered in the criminal administration of districts.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, ROHTAK.

(Lieut: Colonel Rennick).

I find that though the magistrates of the subordinate courts examine the complainants before sending the cases to the Police, they seldom record their reasons for doubting the truth of the complaint. Their attention has been called to the orders on the subject. The law on the subject of recording evidence, examining witnesses and taking previous convictions into consideration, is attended to satisfactorily; but the magistrates exercising 2nd and 3rd class powers do not bear in mind sufficiently the provisions of section 349 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, UMBALLA.

(Mr. C. E. Gladstone).

My predecessor remarked last year on the failure of magistrates to send up cases for enhanced punishment; this defect still remains to be amended, but it is difficult to cure this fault unless a staff remains constant. When there are frequent changes, Subordinate Magistrates have constantly to be instructed.

My predecessor thought the procedure under section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code, cumbersome. I do not agree. I think it works very well when one can keep one's officers long enough to work on some principle. When they are transferred it is difficult to work this or any other system.

I am myself also against relieving Deputy Commissioners of the work of hearing petty appeals. It takes up comparatively little time and often helps a District Magistrate to know how subordinate courts are working.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, KANGRA.

(Mr. E. O'Brien).

I have already remarked that cases are still sometimes unnecessarily referred to the Police for preliminary enquiry. I have noticed this more especially in cases of simple criminal trespass and petty complaints of mischief; occasionally also in cases under section 498 of the Indian Penal Code, and in defamation cases.

SESSIONS JUDGE, SIALKOT.

(Mr. M. Macauliffe).

In the Gujranwala district, there is a great decrease in the number of offenders referred under section 349 of the Criminal Procedure Code, as shewn below:—

1888.	40
1889	34
1890	21

This result does not appear satisfactory or in accordance with the wishes of the Government conveyed in the Chief Court's Circular Memo No. 21—3620G of the 18th August 1890.

SESSIONS JUDGE, RAWALPINDI.

(Mr. R. W. Trafford).

I frequently find in the depositions taken by native magistrates that a large proportion of hearsay evidence is admitted. It is not unfrequent for magistrates to forget their strictly judicial position and put down facts as of their personal knowledge, which would be more properly deposed to in the witness-box. Sometimes when a person is sent up as a witness, after the giving of his evidence, the magistrate removes him from the witness-box and puts him in the dock as concerned in the offence about which he has been deposing. This is an inconvenient mode of procedure and does not give the person a fair trial; necessarily the magistrate who orders a trial before himself is more or less thereby committed to a view unfavorable to accused.

IX.—GENERAL.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, GURGAON.

(Mr. J. R. Drummond).

Complainants are not as a rule fully and intelligently examined, nor is it explained to them what the issues are or what available evidence should be produced. Too much weight is attached to direct statements to the exclusion of inference and sound presumption, and witnesses on either side are apt to be discredited by rule of thumb because they are assumed to be entirely biassed by ties of kindred, by private grudges, or by other matters which, on sufficient reason being shewn by either side, should be duly tested.

Cross-examination only appears on the record of most courts when a legal agent is engaged, and then undue importance is often given to its fruits in spite of transparent fallacies involved in the line adopted.

The demeanour of the witnesses and the relation of the accused's story to admitted or undeniable facts are frequently ignored.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, UMBALLA.

(Mr. C. E. Gladstone).

In criminal work proper we must have the prosecution properly looked after in the interests of the public.

Magistrates ought, I think, to be left as long as possible in one district so that their work may be carefully watched.

If their acquittals bear too large a proportion to the convictions they can then be cautioned. At present they are often hardly long enough in one district or the District Magistrate is himself changed and magistrates continue, unchecked, to give inadequate punishments and acquit guilty persons. They then go away boasting that only 1 or 2 per cent of their orders have been upset or modified on appeal. If the power which Appellate Courts used to have of enhancement, and which in my poor opinion was a useful check, still remained with them, this boast of many magistrates would not be supported by facts, for orders would be modified by enhancement.

The people of this district are singularly backward in education. They often do not know what fields belong to them. As to how their accounts stand they know nothing. Their lands have been slipping away from them into the hands of the wily money-lender in consequence of decrees that are beyond their comprehension. It cannot be altogether wondered at that the landless Rajput takes to highway robbery and cattle theft. He is quite enough inclined that way when fairly prosperous. In despair, in a feeling of resentment at what he looks upon as legalised robbery, he becomes worse. Take the village of Thaska in Pipli: there the Rajputs are not badly off, but every man is a cattle thief. Then again take the Gujars along the Sirmoor border; they are many of them cattle thieves and dacoits. They must be dealt with, but any proceedings taken will have to be undertaken in concert with Nahan and Khalsia.

This brings me to another difficulty in this district. It is surrounded with Native States, and criminals constantly go backwards and forwards over the border in a very perplexing way.

SESSIONS JUDGE, HOSHIARPUR.

(Mr. F. C. Channing.)

The criminal work of the division is decidedly light; and in Kangra especially there is very little serious crime. The magistrates as a rule do their work well, they are somewhat apt to punish with undue severity offences in which the interests of the Government happen to be involved; and in Kangra the possession of a gun without a license seems to be much more seriously regarded than a burglary. What would I think do more good than anything else in Hoshiarpur would be a score of successful prosecutions for perjury and cognate offences; but unluckily the very prevalence of false evidence (far surpassing anything that I have ever seen in any other part of the Punjab,) makes it very difficult to obtain convictions which must ordinarily themselves rest on oral evidence.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, HISSAR.

(Lieutenant Parsons.)

I have only to remark that the most common cases in this district are cattle-lifting and house-breaking cases. Cattle-lifting is a crime that can only be with the greatest difficulty stamped out. Heavy sentences in individual cases may, no doubt, have effect; but they only act as deterrents and not preventives. Most of the bad villages are well known, and the bad characters are well known to the police; but the police cannot get evidence to put the bad characters on security, because the better class as well as the worse class of zemindars mistrust them. I cannot say that I think the Police administration in this district is as good as it is even in others. Without good police work, the magistrates are practically helpless.

The police are unable to obtain evidence in half the true cases of offences against property, and in the half that they do bring into court convictions fail as often from want of intelligent police treatment of the case.

X.—ANY OTHER SUBJECT CONNECTED WITH THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

SESSIONS JUDGE, UMBALLA.

(Mr. G. L. Smith.)

Perjury.—I have, on previous occasions, expressed myself strongly on this subject and would draw attention to it again. It is a blot on the administration that little heed is paid to the commission of this crime, though it occurs in almost every trial, and its prevalence adds enormously to the work of the courts, both in number and difficulty of cases. Few witnesses hesitate to commit perjury, because they know it will pass unpunished. No other offence under the Penal Code is winked at and passed over, and this offence should not be, especially as it is an exceedingly grave one, and gives a great deal of trouble besides. Most of the impunity enjoyed by this offence is of course owing to the complicated preliminaries required for a prosecution. The law is cumbrous in itself and can be made almost a dead letter by the ingenuity of pleaders. What is wanted is some simple and summary procedure for dealing with this offence. If it once became understood in the country that perjury involved risk (even if it were only of having to pay a small fine), great numbers of witnesses would hesitate before they proceed to court to give false evidence, and the work of the courts would be much reduced and simplified.

General increase of crime.—I think this is owing to some extent to the growing difficulty of obtaining and upholding convictions. The ingenuity of pleaders daily increases, more and more stress is laid on technicalities, evidence becomes constantly more false (from continued immunity of perjury from punishment) To counteract these, public prosecutors should be appointed and perjury put down. One reason why convictions fail to be obtained, especially in Sessions cases, is that the evidence in court has always to be checked by a comparison with the evidence given before the police, and if the result is adverse to the witness, it is generally fatal to his evidence. This is to be regretted. Of course, the comparison is *primâ facie* a fair test of the veracity of the witness, but on the other hand I think too much weight is often attached to the test, because though they know the facts (and even if they are interested in a conviction), witnesses will often not speak out at first till they see how the land lies, how far they are to be backed up, and what chance there is of their account being established; this is so, because to make an accusation (though true) which comes to nothing, would, without doing any good, involve the witness in probably life-long troubles with his neighbours. Then (to account for delayed evidence), there is the apathy of the people—"*Jo hona tha so hogya.*"

Then again there is the further difficulty (so long as perjury goes unpunished), that all evidence is, one may almost say, *primâ facie* false, because in the absence of (1) moral sanction to tell the truth, and (2) a sense of public duty, no witness will give evidence (however grave the offence), if he can help it, unless he is a relative of the injured person or bears the accused enmity, both of which considerations militate against his credibility.

Evidence being what it is in this country, it is a wonder that the criminal administration is as successful as it is.

SESSIONS JUDGE, MOOLTAN.

(*Khan* Muhammed Hayat Khan, C. S. I.)

Sirdar Gurdial Singh writes that the system of Honorary Magistrates should be further extended in the Muzaffargarh district and that there should be an Honorary Magistrate within easy reach of every part of the district. I do not agree with him in this view, as there are already three Honorary Magistrates in the district and they are quite sufficient for the present.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, MOOLTAN.

(Mr. J. C. Brown.)

I would press the necessity of having a full powered European Assistant at Mooltan. Cases involving European accused are always liable to arise, and if the District Magistrate is on tour, considerable difficulty would be felt in disposing of them.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, JHANG.

(Lieutenant Martindale.)

Great attention has been paid this year to the reporting of crime, and 5 lambardars and 4 chaukidars have been punished for not reporting crime. All maliciously false cases have also been taken up, and between the two procedures, the crime of the district has been reduced by 223 cases. Crime is now well reported with the exception of cattle lifting in the jungle bar, where it is looked upon as a game, and so long as the rules are observed, neither side bears malice. Security for good behaviour has been freely taken and from influential men.

I think the state of crime in the district must be admitted to be satisfactory, and the result may be attributed in great measure to the energy and good work of the District Superintendent of Police. The other main reasons for this diminished crime are heavy punishments to habitual offenders, security for good behaviour being freely taken, and prosecutions being instituted both for false cases and for neglecting to report crime, which act as a check on one another.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, MONTGOMERY.

(Mr. T. J. Kennedy.)

Much delay in the disposal of cases was caused during the year by changes among officers. Hardship was also inflicted upon accused persons and witnesses. I think the difficulty would be obviated if all officers appointed to act as Tahsildars were invested ex-officio with the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd class, and if all officers sent to act as Extra Assistant Commissioners to this district were invested immediately with the powers of a magistrate of the first class. The present magisterial staff is barely sufficient to cope with the work, and no officer can do another man's work without his own suffering, yet for considerable periods last year the district was left undermanned to the great detriment of work.

As the criminal administration mainly hinges upon the Police Station House Officer, I think the District Magistrate should be given a larger voice in the removal of notoriously inefficient officers. There are several such in the district, and it is perfectly hopeless to expect improvement in the detection and prevention of crime until some scheme for getting rid of such men, and replacing them by better, is sanctioned.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, SHAHPUR.

(Mr. J. Wilson.)

The very marked and steady improvement of the last three years is due partly to good seasons, but also partly to continued careful supervision, and constant instructions to the Subordinate Courts on points of procedure; to loyal assistance given by the Police Officer and his subordinates; to successful efforts to enlist the sympathy of the leading agriculturists; to organised measures with a view of putting notorious offenders on heavy security; to the discouragement of frivolous cases, and the punishment awarded to false accusers and false witnesses.

We still require aid from Government or from the Legislature in the following directions. Better pay of the lower grades of police so as to give us more trustworthy men who can read and write; the improvement of the position of the village chaukidars; an amendment of the law as regards offences relating to women; a better procedure for making over possession of land and punishing trespass where it amounts to something like theft of the land; and the granting of power to the Chief Court to reverse acquittals. Some of these suggested improvements are admitted to be desirable, and it is to be hoped that Government will press them forward, so as to enable its magistrates and police to cope still more successfully with crime.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, PESHAWAR.

(Mr. W. R. H. Merk).

It may be convenient now to give a brief view of the results obtained since the Frontier Crimes Regulation has been in force in 1887, concurrently with the adoption of the system of territorial charges within the district for each magistrate. I take it that fluctuations in the number of offences reported, the number admitted to have occurred, and the number of offences under the Penal Code (having in this district special regard to murders) are a very fair criterion of the state of crime.

The statistics for the years 1888-89, and 1890 are as follows :—

(*a*). Number of offences reported as against preceding year—

1888	...	— 2·06	per cent.
1889	...	— 8·94	„
1890	...	— 8·66	„

(*b*). Number of offences admitted to have occurred, compared with preceding year—

1888	...	+ 8·27	per cent.
1889	...	— 9·38	„
1890	...	— 11·21	„

(*c*). Number of offences against the Penal Code as against preceding year—

1888	...	— 16·54	per cent.
1889	...	— 5·18	„
1890	...	— 4·2	„

(*d*). Number of murders—

1888	...	79
1889	...	43
1890	...	54

(It should be noted that six of the murders this year were committed by enemies of trans-border men, who had migrated to British territory; the murderers came from places lying at a distance of 50 to 120 miles from our frontier, and there was no means of preventing what happened).

It will be seen that there has been, murders excepted, a very steady reduction of crime, which was naturally most marked at first and gradually diminishes as the working minimum of crime is being reached. This fall must be attributed to the Frontier Crimes Regulation, to greater certainty of some punishment, to better working of magistrates and police, and to the preventive measures still being taken. As regards them, the argument that if a man is intent on committing an offence, the taking of security is not likely to stop him, can hardly hold, or else the whole theory and practice of taking security must be abandoned. The following table shows the results in respect of murder for the three sub-divisions of this district :—

	Peshawar.	Hashtnagar.	Yusafzai.
1887 ...	... 32	... 34	... 29
1888 ...	... 35	... 17	... 26
1889 ...	... 16	... 13	... 13
1890 ...	... 16	... 15	... 23

The rise has been principally in the Yusafzai sub-division, which has been unfortunate in that it has had no less than five changes of Sub-divisional Magistrates during the year under report; it should, however, be noted that the other sub-divisions have had one, three, and one, two, changes of Sub-divisional Magistrates during the year also.

I am convinced that without local knowledge, which cannot be acquired in a day or by sitting at the Sadr, Magistrates can neither satisfactorily dispose of their cases nor take security or enforce village responsibility, and the proper performance of their duties by village headmen. Very much can be done by the latter, but they are not sergeants of police, which is the view not rarely taken of them; their position is one often of much personal danger and difficulty certainly in this district, and without local knowledge, the action of magistrates in respect of villages and their headmen is simply hitting in the dark. The power of punishment is fully at our disposal, but I venture to think that if District Magistrates had also authority to reward substantially and promptly, (subject to such checks as may be required to prevent wasteful or reckless profusion,) we should have far more co-operation from those who can influence the people than we have at present in the thorny task of reducing crime and bringing criminals to justice